INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B. 1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
• The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 86 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Mahatmaji's Concern For Peasant Followers Of Gujarat.

SEES COMMISSIONER GARRETT IN AHMEDABAD.

Two-Hour Conversation In Seth Ambalal's Bungalow

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

HIJRATIS LOSE OVER RS. 6 LAKHS WORTH OF PROPERTY

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

Mahatma Gandhi had an interview lasting two hours with Mr. J. H. Garrett, Commissioner, Northern Division, to-day, in Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai's bungalow where Gandhiji is put up.

It is presumed that the conversations related to the return of confiscated properties and lands belonging to no-tax payers during the Civil Disobedience movement.

MAHATMAJI IMPROVING.

Mahatma Gandhi is improving in health as a result of the rest he has been having here. Although he has not completely recovered from the effects of exhaustion.

Sacrifices Of Sunav And Ras

HIJRATIS LOSE OVER SIX LAKHS WORTH OF PROPERTY.

(From Our Correspondent).

NADIAD, April 9.

In the last letter was given a general impression of the financial condition of the people after the No-Tax Campaign. Detailed information is given of two of the villages in the Borsad Taluka who suffered most during the last struggle.

Ras and Sunav were on the fore front in the campaign and had to bear the brunt of it. It will be remembered that Ras was the first village to plunge headlong into the non-payment of taxes movement. Sunav was among the fourteen villages which followed Ras immediaitely. Below are given particulars of the two villages which will speak for themselves as to why their revenue should be suspended this year.

SOME REASONS.

(1) Japtis or confiscations were carried without any legal notices being given. Nobody was allowed to be present when the Japtis were going on and houses were broken open. (2) No Inventory of the articles confiscated was given to the owners. (3) Some of the confiscated articles are not noted in the confiscation list, whilst some have been under-valued or have been noted less in weight than they really were. (4) Eatable articles disappeared on the spot. (5) Agricultural implements such as spades, scythes, etc., were also confiscated. (6) Stair-cases, doors and shelves were also confiscated, having been first removed. (7) Nobody from the village was allowed to be present when the auctoin of the confiscated property was going on. The auction was only nominal and the articles were given away at scandalously low prices. (8) Confiscated tobacco is rendered useless owing to carelessness of the authorities.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

(9) Some of the furniture confiscated from the Public Library is being used by the Japti Karkun (clerk). (10) Public Dharmashala (Rest House) is freely used as a store house for the confiscated property though the Dharmashala is solely for the travellers. (11) Private houses confiscated on the ground that they were Satyagraha camps, are used as Police thanas (Police stations) and Japti Karkuns and others stay there (12) There are cases when articles worth a thousand were confiscated for a revenue of Rs. 10 or 12. (13) Petty merchants had to suffer a loss of Rs. 1500 owing to their having gone to Hijrat.

SUNAV'S SACRIFICE.

Sunav alone had to suffer a loss of Rs. 1,16,130 during the period of war. Below are given some of the figures which will show how the people had to suffer a good deal for their principle's sake.

Number of Hijratis nearly 2.100 Land revenue due nearly Rs. 2.500 for 1929-30 and Rs. 6,100 for 1930-31. Loss due to Japtis Rs. 3,200. Number of Japtis nearly 100. Loss in crop due to theft, supply of water being stopped, Japti, etc. nearly Rs. 82,000.

HOPELESS CONDITION.

It is not possible to give all the figures here for want of space, but the figures that are given are sufficient to prove why the peasants are not in a position to pay up their land revenue. Their financial condition is so hopelessly bad, that they are hardly able to supply their families with what we call bare necessities of life.

VILLAGE RAS.

As regards Ras it was the first to take the pledge of not paying the revenue unless Sardar or Mahatmaji ordered them to do so. Here are some instances:

(1) Sjt. Ashabhai Vallabhai is one of the prominent workers of the village who has suffered most in the village of Ras. The revenue due to him for the last two years was not more than Rs. 74 for which the Japti officials confiscated tobacco worth Rs. 2,180 and a silver ornament valued at Rs. 82 making a total of Rs. 2.232. (2) Sjt. Mahijibhai Shankerbhai who had to pay Rs. 10 in the form of revenue has forfeited his bags of tobacco and some other articles which together are valued at Rs. 192. (3) Another Sjt. Prabhubhai Mahijibhai of the same village had to suffer heavy loss due to his property worth Rs. 1,018 having been confiscated by the Government for the revenue due to him which is not more than Rs. 135.

VICARIOUS PUNISHMENT.

(4) Sjt. Shivabhai Punjabhai who has nothing to pay to the Government in the form of revenue was also troubled unnecessarily and the Japti officers confiscated some crop worth Rs. 48. When he complained about it, he was told that the confiscated property belonging to him was on behalf of the whole village.

HARD TIMES.

In spite of all these Japtis and confiscations which in several cases amount to hundreds of times more in value than the revenue to be realised, the Government is pressing the peasants hard to pay the revenue which they are under no circumstance able to pay. How can the Government expect the peasants to pay when they have nothing left, but their children and animals. The officials were so regardless in their confiscation that in many cases they have indiscriminately confiscated the property belonging to the public institutions.

NOT AMENABLE TO REASON.

In one case, for example (at Ras) the officers attached some vessels worth Rs. 260 all belonging to a public Punch. In the above case as in all the other cases attention of the officers on duty was drawn to the fact that the property belonged to a public institution. The officers never paid any heed to them, for they knew that they were amenable only to themselves for their actions. It is impossible here to give all the cases and very difficult to decide as to which of them is more important to seek the attention of the public As a matter of fact all the cases are equally important and those given above are only for illustration's sake.

HUGE LOSS.

It is evident that no peasant in Borsad Taluka is able to pay up his dues much less the villages referred to above. Ras alone suffered a loss of Rs. 4,41,300 during the last battle. The following figures will be useful to a critical reader as also to them who care for the brave peasants that fought for their dear motherland in spite of their poor condition.

Number of Hijratis 2.000. Revenue due Rs. 7.000 for the last year plus Rs. 16.500 and Rs. 2.000 for this year. Tagavi Rs. 2.000. Loss due to Japtis Rs. 9,000. Number of Japtis 65. Loss to agricultural income Rs. 2,46,250. Theft, looting and damage to crop Rs. 1,00,000. Loss due to their having gone to Hijrat Rs. 72,500. Loss due to the date of the renewal of the debt-deeds having passed away Rs. 2,00,000. Damage to water pumps Rs. 33,000.

The figures given above will show the general condition of the peasants in a village in the Taluka, and will give a general idea of the state of affairs in other villages likewise. It will be seen what the fight meant in the Hijrati villages of Gujrat, particularly of Borsad Taluka.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT FOR ALL

Trade Union Congress Evidence.

SOLVENCY OF FUND TO BE MAINTAINED.

LONDON, April 11.

The "Times" Labour Correspondent states that the evidence which the General Council of the Trades Union Congress will submit to the Royal Commission on unemployment insurance will be ready early in May.

It will be found that the proposals are both novel and constructive. The General Council has consistently maintained that unemployment benefit should be available to all genuinely unemployed persons and on a non-contributory basis, but the Council recognises the necessity of ensuring the solvency of the Fund and also the objections to a greater burden on industry.

It will offer suggestions of its own for making and keeping the Fund actually sound.—B. O. W.

KING'S STEADY IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH.

LONDON, April 12.

It is officially stated that a steady improvement in King's condition is maintained.—Reuter.

IRWIN WELCOMES WILLINGDON.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The following telegram was sent by the Viceroy to Lord Willingdon, on s.s. "The Viceroy of India," at Aden, on the 9th instant:—

On your arrival in Indian waters, I should like on behalf of India and of all your many friends who are eagerly awaiting you here to send you a brief message welcoming you and Lady Willingdon back to this country.

I need not assure you that in the great task which you are about to undertake you can count on the personal friendship and good-will of India's people and I earnestly trust that throughout your term of office all good fortune and success may attend you. Lady Irwin and I are both much looking forward to seeing you."—A. P.

PLENTY OF ROOM IN PALESTINE.

—:o:—

Jews Should Not Turn Back Now.

LLOYD GEORGE'S ADVICE

LONDON, April 11.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was guest of honour at a dinner given in London by the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, said in a speech on the occasion that Zionism had brought to the old land new wealth, and energy, new initiative and intelligence, new devotion and new hope. Zionism had already accomplished much.

There had been trouble and mischief, but people who had faced more continuous, prolonged and varied persecution than any that had ever lived and still kept their faith, were not going to turn back for one squalid cowardly riot.

MUST DISCHARGE DUTIES.

The Mandatory must discharge its function with fidelity and resolution. The Jew at Telaviv was as much entitled to protection as the Mohammedan in Cawnpore.

There was plenty of room in Palestine for Jewish National Home without rendering any of its present dwellers homeless. We were entitled to expect great things from the experiment, not only for the children of Israel, but all children of men.—Reuter.

JEWS' RIGHT TO BUILD NATIONAL HOME.

Dr. Weizmann declared that there was room in Palestine for legitimate aspirations of the Arabs as well as those of the Jews. The latter, he said, had as much right to build a national home in Palestine as the Arabs to build theirs.—Reuter.

FIRST AIR MAIL TO AUSTRALIA.

—:o:—

"City Of Cairo"

KARACHI, Apr. 12.

The first Australian air mail arrived here at 2-30 this afternoon. The plane, the "City of Cairo", will leave Karachi on its journey at 5-30 to-morrow morning with 390 pounds through mail.—A. P.

DEATH OF MR. K. T. PAUL.

General Secretary Of Y. M. C. A.

SALEM, Apr. 12.

The death occurred last night, due to inflamation of the chest and heart failure, of Mr. K. T. Paul, formerly General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., in India and a delegate to the Round Table Conference in London.—A. P.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" CRASHES.

Fall From 2,000 Feet.

OWNER AND PILOT KILLLED.

LONDON, April 12.

Sydney.—The "Southern Cross" (Junior) wing-Commander Kingsford Smith's famous plane in which he flew from England to Australia, crashed to-day from 2000 feet on the Mascot Aerodrome. Her two occupants, Pilot Leonard Palmer and owner Albert James, were killed. Her Wing apparently collapsed in the air.—Reuter.

BURMA IN NEW CONSTITUTION.

Burmese Leader Meets Viceroy.

ALLAHABAD, Apr. 12.

Mr. Maung Maung Ji, leader of the Burmese delegation to the Karachi Congress, arrived here to-day.

He had an interview with H. E. the Viceroy at Delhi on the 10th.

He will meet here Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Chintamani with a view to discussing with them the political question regarding Burma's future in the light of the proposed Indian Federation.—A. P.

KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR REACHES PESHAWAR.

10 "Red Shirts" Arrested.

PESHAWAR, April 12.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has returned to Peshawar.

Ten "Red-shirts" were arrested early this morning at the village of Babra. It is alleged that the arrested persons organised a seditious drama on 4th April. It is understood that proceedings will be taken against them on charge of incitement to murder.

Three Afridi hostiles who were arrested last June at Sufiddehri near Islamia College have been convicted under section 121 (Waging War against King). Two have been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and one to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

GRAVE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

British Consul Asked To Mediate Between Rebels And Government

LONDON, April 12.

A grave situation in Portugal is revealed by Reuter's Lisbon correspondent, who, telegraphing from Medina del Campo in Spain, says that several regiments in provinces have refused to obey the Government's orders and the authorities are concentrating troops in Barreiro and Caldas da Rainha.

He adds: Big developments are expected very shortly. The Government is still the master of the situation.

The arrested persons include Cortesao, Agent General for Colonies. Popular airman Francisco Aragao is touring by air, raising revolt against the Government. Passengers of the mailsteamer "Caravalhoaraujo," which rebels detained at Madeira and which has now arrived at Lisbon reclare that forces at Funchal, consisting of 1,200 men, are ready to resist to the end.

The Government communique states that the rebels in Madeira have asked British Consul there to mediate between them and Government.—Reuter.

INTENSIVE SATYAGRAHA IN MORVI

—:o:—

Bhavnagar War Council To Send Volunteers

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

The War Council of the Bhavnagar picketing mandal has decided to offer satyagraha in Morvi State by sending batches of volunteers to Morvi where a Congress worker is carrying on a campaign against the sale of foreign cloth was recently externed. The first batch will be sent tomorrow. It will conduct a campaign in favour of boycott of foreign cloth in Morvi.—A. P.

EXPLOSIVE DEPOT BLOWS UP.

9 Persons Killed.

AN EGYPTIAN TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Apr. 12.

Cairo.—A mechanical engineer named Harrington was killed and MacDonald, son of Sir Murdoch MacDonald, four other Europeans and three natives were injured as result of blowing up of explosives depot at Aswan Dam yesterday after a fire in store. The damage is estimated at tens of thousands sterling.—Reuter.

Successor To Major General Weir.

SIMLA, April 12.

Major General H. Needham, British Service, succeeds Major General Weir to the command of Bombay District when the latter vacates the command.

PITY THE "BIG BROTHER"

—:o:—

The "Mussalman" of Calcutta writes:—

We do not think that Maulana Shaukat Ali has at all served his own community by the sudden change of his attitude towards Mahatma Gandhi and abusing him in the way he has done. He is quite entitled to hold his own opinion as to the sort of electorates the Mussalmans should have, but we do not think that he was at all justified in using certain invectives in connection with Gandhiji Maulana Shaukat Ali says: "He is as much a communalist as anybody else....." No Mussalman was so much associated with Gandhiji, and that for a long time, as the Ali Brothers, and it is not complimentary to Maulana Shaukat Ali if the "truth" that Gandhiji is as much a communalist as anybody else has been revealed to him so late. We might keep silent over the matter, had we not believed that silence on such an occasion would be culpable. We pity Maulana Shaukat Ali that, though old in years, he is still unable to maintain his equanimity.

"Gandhi Or No Gandhi We Are Going To London."

BIG BROTHER'S DECISION.

Interviewed on his arrival in Bombay from Delhi on Sunday by the Associated Press Maulana Shaukat Ali said that Muslims were determined to go to the Second Round Table Conference whether Mr. Gandhi wanted to go or not.

"CONTROL OF BRITISH BAYONETS AND HINDU MAJORITY."

—:o:—

"Big Brother's" Logic.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, who arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning, addressed a meeting of Muslims same night at the Choti Kabrastan. Maulvi Abdul Rauf Khan presided.

"NOT WILLING TO BE UNDER BRITISH BAYONETS."

Proposing Maulvi Abdul Rauf to the chair the proposer observed that the Muslims invited on their rights because the Congress was not fighting for complete independence and British connection was to be retained. The constitution that the Congress was demanding now was to be protected by British bayonets and Muslims were not willing to be under the dual control of British bayonets and the Hindu majority. They would not therefore, accept any constitution which did not adequately safeguard Muslim rights.

MUSLIM DEMAND AND GANDHIJI.

Mr. Kutbuddin Siddiq seconding the proposal said that the Congress move was to get the Nehru Report ratified by Britain and Muslim who had serious differences with that scheme would not be a party to it. He declared that he failed to understand why Gandhiji should insist on the Muslims presenting a united demand. The speaker felt that it was only an excuse not to accept the Muslim demands.

"CONSPIRACY" AGAINST MUSLIMS.

Mr. Shaukat Ali began by saying that he was not a wise or a learned man but he knew Mahatma Gandhi well and could understand what was going on. After what he had seen at Delhi he felt that there was a deep conspiracy against Muslims and Gandhiji had decided not to accept the Muslim demands.

He further said that Khan Abdul Gaffar's visit to Bombay was purposely arranged at a time when he and his colleagues were not in the city. As Khan Abdul Ghaffar refused to abuse the speakers and his colleagues the services of Syed Ataullah Bukhari were requisitioned and his visit resulted in the death of one Muslim and injuries to nine.

"BIG BROTHER'S" LOGIC!

Whether the Muslim who died was a Congress volunteer or anti-Congressite a Muslim life was lost and to Muslim blood was spilt. "Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress are responsible for the loss of "Muslim blood" added Mr. Shaukat A'i.

GANDHIJI HAS REFUSED MUSLIM DEMANS.

Continuing, Mr. Shaukat A'i said that relying on the strength of Muslim Congressmen and his colleagues like Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mahatma Gandhi had refused to accept the Muslim demands. Mahatmaji and the Congress had been planning for creating a split among the Muslims and weakening them and having succeeded in that object they had now begun to treat the Muslims with contempt. But though weak and divided, the Muslims would stick to their demands and not rest content till every one of them was accepted. The Congress move was to establish the rule of majority and Muslims would not agree to be under Britain and the Hindu majority.

Mr. Shaukat Ali referred to the communal outbursts in the United Provinces and said that Muslims were mercilessly butchered in Cawnpore and even Muslim women and children were not spared.

He was, however, hopeful of the future of his community as some of their demands were accepted by the First R. T. C. held in London and the rest would be accepted at the next session of the R. T. C. that would be held in July or August next.

MUSLIM-CONGRESS UNDERSTANDING.

Imperatively Necessary.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS TO ATTEND LUCKNOW CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Apr. 12.

The Madras Presidency Muslim League under the presidentship of Mr. Jamal Mohamed M.L.A., passed a resolution that in the interest of the country generally and of Muslims particularly it was imperatively necessary that an understanding should be arrived at immediately between the Muslims and the Congress regarding the future constitution so that a united demand could be made on behalf of he whole country at the ensuing Round Table Conference. The League regretted that the recent conference in Delhi did not achieve this purpose and appealed to Muslims to muster strong at the forthcoming conference in Lucknow to formulate Muslim demands to reach a settlement with the Congress.

Another resolution deplored the happenings in Cawnpore and other places and expressed deep sorrow at the death of Pandit Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi during the Cawnpore riots.—A. P.

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THOSE who are in a position to supply for price photos and films of the last Satyagraha, throughout India from March, 1930, up to date, may kindly apply to Box No. 829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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THE BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS.

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, (National Medical College Building, Lamington Road, North, Bombay No. 8) on Sunday, the 19th April 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Managing Committee and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1930
2. To elect members of the Managing Committee under Rule No. 25 of the Rules and Regulations of the Society.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.
4. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Managing Committee.
(Sd.) H. M. MEHTA,
(,,) S. J. AMIN,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries
Bombay, dated the 8th day of March, 1931.
2831

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
—:o:—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 84 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on Saturday the 16th day of May 1931 at 2 p.m (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by EXTRAORDINARY resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and the Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed off.
MANILAL MOHANLAL.
Liquidator.
Dated the 7th day of April 1931.
R4803

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC IS INFORMED by this notice that our clients Mr. KANAYALAL FATEHCHAND and Mr. SALIGRAM SHRIRAM have nothing to do whatsoever with the firms of Messrs. Shriram Dwarkadas, Messrs. Kanayalal Dwarkadas and Messrs. Dwarkadas Saligram which are at Parbhani, Purna, Shelu, Nanded, Bori, Ajegam Parli, etc. The partners of the said firms are Shriram Fatehchand and Dwarkadas Shankerlal. The previous name of the said firms was Bansilal Madanlal in which firm our clients were partners. In S. Y. 1975 our clients retired from the said firm of Bansilal Madanlal and since then our clients have no concern with the abovementioned firms. Our clients are obliged to give this public notice as many persons wrongly harass our clients by making them defendants in the proceedings with respect to the dealings and transactions of the said firms.
Dated this 11th day of April 1931.
KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL
Attorneys for Mr. Kanayalal Fatehchand and Saligram Shriram.
2832

Public Notices.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Graduates for the post of an HONORARY ASSISTANT RADIOLOGIST, on a monthly honorarium of Rs. 150. They will be received on prescribed forms not later than the 27th April, 1931. Applicants should state in their application, which should be accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, the extent of their experience in Radiological and Electrotherapeutic work.
Forms of application and any information regarding the duties of the post in question may be obtained either on personal application or by post from the Office of the Dean, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay..
JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.
Dean.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.
SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HUZURIA STREET.
Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Khandvala & Chhotalal Attorneys for Messrs. Oodaji Andaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdul Satar Hasanally the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale Contained int the Indentures of Mortgage dated 8th April 1929, Further Charge dated 2nd December 1929 and Second Further Charge dated 17th December, 1929 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Monday the 13th April 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.
All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land with dwelling house standing thereon at Huzuria Street containing 62 Square yards and Cadastral Survey No. 1173 Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 246 and Street No. 90 New No. 98.
For further Particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Khandvala & Chhotalal Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Under instructions from Messrs. Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, valuable specially made-to-order office furniture by Mackenzie, such as teakwood large tables, drawing tables, stationery cupboard, round table, "Godrej" safe on stand, writing tables, arm and without arm chairs, "Remington" typewriter, printing frame, typists' table with flap, plan chest with 8 drawers and cupboard, stools, benches etc., etc.
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.
Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Dossabhai Maganlal and his wife Jasumatibai and on account and risk of Messrs. Charandas Vassanji and Ranchhoddas Vassanji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 17th instant at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
Ornaments such as pearl and diamond necklace, pearl bangles, vanks, chheda, raifuls, kadas, rings hars, ponchis, etc., Gold ramnavmi, vanks, rings, kadas, ponchis, hars, etc., etc.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G.I.P. RAILWAY).
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th April, 1931 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—
Bicycles, aromatic sticks, scented oils, hand bags, ague mixture and various other chemicals and syrups aerated water essences, tea, leather goods, Motor Tubes and accessories silk twist, electric accessories, Halsbury's complete books of Statutes of England 5 volumes and various other English and Vernacular books, old clothings, brass and copperware, provision and various other articles etc., etc.
N.B.:—Immediate delivery against CASH.
CRAWFORD & CO.

Amusements

OPERA HOUSE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT
featuring
MRS. BAPSEY SABAVALLA
and
HER BAND OF SOCIETY AMATEURS
The First Picture of its kind on the Indian Screen

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6.30 AND 10 P. M.
COHENS and KELLYS IN SCOTLAND
featuring
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY
SEE them in Kilts and HEAR the Biggest Scotch Jokes You've ever heard

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALL TALKING, SINGING MUSICAL COMEDY
THE MARX BROS
IN
THE COCOANUTS
Hear and See the Inimitable fooling of the World's four greatest men.

RIALTO TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
You'll Laugh and Gasp and Thrill and Roar
You'll Chortle and Cheer and Laugh some more

Universal's Latest All-Talking Latest Comedy Sensation
WITH
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL Fair AND AMUSEMENT Park
Opposite Central Station, Bellasis Road
SPECIAL ATTRACTION NEXT WEEK
PHADKE'S WAX WORK GRAND
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New Attractions!
New Giant Wheel,
New Tobaggan Slide,
New Joy Wheel,
Aerial Displays
AND HIGH CLASS
DANCING
FAMOUS RUSSIAN DANCERS AND BLACKBIRDS SPECIAL JAZZ BAND WITH CLEVER SOLO TURNS
EXHIBIT TO SELL YOUR GOODS

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6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE SHOW OF 1000 WONDERS!
All-Colour! Musi-Mad! Astounding Spectacle!
Studded with Stars!
Paul Whiteman and his Band
IN
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Universal's Million Dollar Entertainment!
Featuring a galaxy of players selected from the World's leading exponents of every phase of Entertainment.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
REGINALD DENNY & FIFI DORSAY
IN
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's All-talking, Singing, Hilarious Farce
THOSE THREE FRENCH GIRLS
With Uproarious Dialogue by P. G. WODEHOUSE, Internationally famous British Humourist.
An eye-full, ear-full and laugh-full comedy you'll remember with joy!
Also FLIP, THE FROG and MEXICANA.
Delightful All-Singing, Dancing, Colourtone Revue.

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Featuring
Screen's most fascinating beauty MISS SULOCHANA & SALVI
An amazing study of shams of Society—a woeful tale of social wrongs and inequities—vivid portrayal of heart throbbings of a nation determined to wipe out social evils.
Sulochana has played many fascinating roles. See her at her best in "WRATH".
IMPERIAL CINEMA.
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

PATHE
SECOND WEEK
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LET US BE GAY
A
METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER ALL-TALKING PICTURE
A new angle on marriage and divorce! How to win back a wandering husband!
The Year's Finest Talkie!
With
Marie Dressler
Rod La Rocque
Gilbert Emery
Hedda Hopper
A Robert Z. Leonard Production
ALSO
CHARLIE CHASE
IN
REAL McCOY.
ALL TALKING COMEDY

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Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
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A Blazing Tale of The West!
"THE TWO-GUN MAN"
With
FRED THOMSON
Plunging from one fight into another—a mysterious cattle rustler—plot and intrigue!
Also
2 reels rollicking Comedy.

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Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE.

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Trade And Finance.

CALL MONEY HIGH AT 6½ P. C.
More Gold Going In Mint

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

Bombay, April 10.
(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

The markets re-opened after the Easter holidays on Tuesday, with stringent money conditions, call funds being scarce at as high a rate as 6¼ to 6½ per cent. Some banks were driven into the Imperial for temporary advances. Towards the close however, the rate eased off to 5½ per cent owing to large treasury bill maturities which amounted to Rs. 293 lacs besides Rs. 422 lacs falling due between 7th and 13th April. The renewals amounted to Rs. 346.25 lacs and Government decided to increase the amount for next week's tenders to Rs. 2½ crores probably owing to large applications and maturities. The market was unaffected by the announcement since bills have been available on tap at slightly higher rates, although it no doubt affords the Government a wider scope in allotting the bills. The trade demand shows a rise of Rs. 94.63 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 5½ per cent, three months 5¼ per cent, and six months 4½ per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 3rd April 1931 shows a decrease of Rs. 214.24 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 11,18,42,000 as compared with Rs. 14.31 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.49, a decrease of 2.50 per cent under last week. Loans, of which advances in London account for £917,000, have risen by Rs. 286.63 lacs. Cash credits have increased by Rs. 39.59 lacs, while Inland bills have declined by Rs. 97.44 lacs. Government deposits showed a loss of Rs. 229.96 lacs to Rs. 9.62 crores, probably due to the beginning of the month's requirements, while Other deposits have increased by Rs. 134.91 lacs to Rs. 71.78 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market ruled quiet and dull, business being confined to short-term bonds. The turnover, however was limited and prices almost unchanged. 3½ per cent Paper closed at Rs. 63-2 and 1945-55 loan at Rs. 100-16. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 loans kept unchanged at Rs. 95-8 and Rs. 99-9, and 1939-44 loans were quiet at Rs. 93-5. 6 per cent Bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100-5 and Rs. 100-14 and 1933-36 loans are quoted at par. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan shows no alteration at Rs. 104-7. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan further improved to Rs. 74-6, while 1934-37 loans changed hands at Rs. 88-6. 4½ per cent 1955-60 loan remained unchanged at Rs. 88-12 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 94-8.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine, six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 7th April. Total amounts offered were Rs. 50,50,000 Rs. 2,02,00,000 and Rs. 1,38,25,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months at Rs. 96-3-6 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-4-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 97-4-3 received approximately 24 per cent. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-7-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-7-3 received approximately 40 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 35,00,000, Rs. 1,02,00,000 and Rs. 63,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-0-8, Rs. 5-7-2 and Rs. 6-2-4 per annumm respectively.

Intermediate six and three months bills will be issued from Wednesday the 8th to Monday, the 13th April at Rs. 97-5-0 and Rs. 98-8-0 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold on 1st and 2nd April amounted to Rs. 75,50,000 and Rs. 70,75,000 respectively.

Seven and six months and three months treasury bills to the amount of Rs. 2½ crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 14th April and successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 17th April 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 31st ultimo shows an increase of Rs. 254.45 lacs in notes in circulation now amounting to Rs. 160.84 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion have both increased by Rs. 158.11 lacs to Rs. 117.86 crores and by Rs. 22.63 lacs to Rs. 6.93 crores. Gold bullion have further risen by Rs 77.75 lacs to Rs. 25.84 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 93.66 as against 93.53 a week ago.

The above currency statement reveals a striking return of Rs. 180.74 lacs in the rupee coins to the treasury. Gold also has increased by Rs. 77.75 lacs to Rs. 25.84 crores. It is curious that large amounts of gold should be going to the mint when the sterling exchange is only 3/32d. removed from the lower gold point. The influx of gold which amounts to Rs. 209 lacs since the process began in early March automatically cancels 27.3 per cent, of sterling sales, by the Government during the last few months.

EXCHANGE.

A steadier tone was manifest in sterling exchange, sellers of ready T. T. quoting 1s. 5-27/32d. with a few buyers at 1s. 5-7/8d. The strength is still largely due to money position, the export and import trade remaining dull. In the forward market the following rates obtained:—April 1s. 5-3/16d.; 1st to 15th May 1s. 5-25/32d.; 16th to 31st 1s. 5-3/4d.; June 1s. 5-23/32d. and July-Dec. 1s. 5-11/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from $4.85-31/32 to $4.85-29/32. French francs after appreciating to 124.17 closed at 124.25. The Belga is quoted at 34.93 and the Italian lire at 92.80.

A press communique by the Dy. Controller of currency of the 7th instant states that sterling purchased in India for the year ended 31st March 1931 amounted to £5,395,000 and the transfer from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Home Treasury to £8,727,826, of which £5,733,626 represent remittances to meet sales of sterling. The total remittances for the fiscal year amount to £14,122,826.

GOLD.

The gold market presented no change, prices being stationary with ready quoted at Rs. 21-3-6 per tola. Rs. 77 lacs worth of the metal was tendered to the Mint during the week ending 29th March, thus raising the total influx to Rs. 209 lacs since early March. Further amounts continue to be sold to the Mint. The daily offtake in the local market is barely 5,000 tolas with stocks unchanged almost at 3 lacs tolas. The quotation for gold in London declined to 84s. 10-1/8d. but closed at 84s. 10-1/2d. Sovereign rates kept unchanged at 13-7-9 for ready and Rs. 13-8-0 for 30th April settlement. The highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-3-9 and Rs. 21-3-6 for ready Rs. 21-3-6 and Rs. 21-3-3 for 7th April settlement and Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-4-0 for 4th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £8,700. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 272,507 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £3100.

SILVER.

The weakness developed in the silver market last week persisted till yesterday, when prices reacted to steadier advices from Shanghai, where the tael improved nearly half a penny from the lowest touched to 1s. 9-7/16d. Today, however, the rate declined to 1s. 3-1/8d. In the local market ready rose sharply from Rs. 41-12 to Rs. 43-1 per 100 tolas. But eased off to Rs. 42-12 at the close. The conditions in our market are not conducive to higher rates and while the future trend depends largely upon Shanghai speculators the outlook would seem to be poor. The off-take averages 180 bars a day reducing the stocks in hand to some 9700 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 12-15/16d and 12-5/8d. for ready and 12-15/16d. and 12-11/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 43-1 and Rs. 41-12 for ready Rs. 43-6 and Rs. 37 ex-duty for 7th April settlement and Rs. 43-4 and 41-13 for 6th May settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £27,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £47,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 35 bars and Rs. 18,38,001 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £66,000.

SHARES.

The share market was characterised by dull conditions and prices were lower at the close. The cotton mill shares were adversely affected by a decline in the price of raw cotton and poor offtake of cotton piece-goods. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 701/4xd.—693/12xd; Century Rs. 261/4—256/4; Central India Rs. 374/12—371/4; Crescent Rs. 81/14—79/6; Fazulbhoy Rs. 411/4—406/4—407/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 149/6—148/12 150; Indore Malwa Rs. 370—371/4—368/12; Kohinoor Rs. 148/12—145; New Great Rs. 171/12; Pearls Rs. 254/6—251/4; Simplex Rs. 71/14—70 and Swadeshi Rs. 298/12—293/12.

In the miscellaneous section similar conditions obtained. Tata Iron Ordys. improved slightly to Rs. 26, while Defds. remained unchanged at Rs. 283-12. Tata Hydro shares are quiet at Rs. 111/14 and Tata Powers at Rs. 463/12, while Andhra Valleys remained unchanged at Rs. 602/8. Alcocks declined from Rs. 171-4 to Rs. 167/8 and Bombay Burmahs from Rs. 460 to Rs. 453/12. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 120-10 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 186/4. In Cement shares, Bundis are quoted at Rs. 15/14, Indian Cements at Rs. 197/8 and Katni Ordys at Rs. 177/8. Railway shares show no changes in prices.

Imperial Bank shares are steady at Rs. 1075 and Contributories at Rs. 267/8. Bank of India shares remained unaltered at Rs. 81/8, while those of the Central Bank are quoted at Rs. 14/5.

UNFORTUNATE MILL-MERGER.

The merger scheme of 35 cotton mills in Bombay which was under contemplation has unfortunately not materialised. The announcement of its failure was received by the share market and the investing public with a feeling of disappointment. It is indeed a pity that some solution was not found to make the scheme success. The cotton mill industry of Bombay is in dire need of reorganisation to effectively meet the internal and external competition and the scheme if adopted would have gone a long way towards redressing the same. The protective duty of 25 per cent. should more than suffice to withstand the foreign competition and if the industry cannot make its headway now, it has itself to blame.

—:o:—

BYRAMJI JEEJIBHOY INSTITUTION.

TRIBUTE TO ITS THREE DEPARTED BENEFACTORS.

In the course of his speech made by Mr. Dhanjibhoy T. Engineer, the President of the Byramji Jeejibhoy College Union, at the Silver Jubilee on Wednesday last, he paid tributes to the three departed benefactors of the College as under:—

"On an occasion like this the first impulse of us all must, I think naturally be to turn our thoughts to the generous Founder of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution who unfortunately passed away soon after the announcement of his princely benefaction, and to those two stalwarts—Messrs. Rustomji Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Pestonji Nusserwanji Wadia, both of whom worked whole-heartedly for a long period of thirty years in the service of their community in order to place on a sound and permanent footing the Institution which was opened by them on the first anniversary of the Founder, viz., on 12th September, 1891. Work like this deserves special mention, and most grateful recognition; and standing here as the accredited spokesman of this Association of the past and present students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, I feel, I would be failing in my clear duty if I omitted to pay my homage to the pious memory of those three departed benefactors of our "Alma Mater," viz., Seth Byramjee, the Founder, Seth Rustomjee, his grandson, and Mr. Pestonji Wadia, their trusted adviser and colleague.

We beg to record our grateful appreciation of the help given to our Union by the Trustees of the Institution—past as well as present, and especially by Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., who takes a very keen interest in the affairs of our union.

I also recall with deep gratitude the very valuable services rendered to our Association by all the members of the Silver Jubilee Celebration Committee and particularly by its worthy and venerable Chairman. Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt.

On an auspicious occasion like this, I think a short resume of the early history and growth of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College Union in the form of a brochure will not be out of place here."

MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION

In the course of the report of the work of the Union done from 1905 to 1930, and read at the meeting, it was stated:—

"The affairs of the Union are managed by (1) a General Committee consisting of 30 members elected from amongst the members of the Union and (2) a Working Committee consisting of 12 gentlemen viz., a President, a Vice President, three Secretaries (one of whom is also the Honorary Treasurer) and seven members elected by and from amongst the members of the General Committee. The accounts of the Union are audited annually by a qualified auditor.

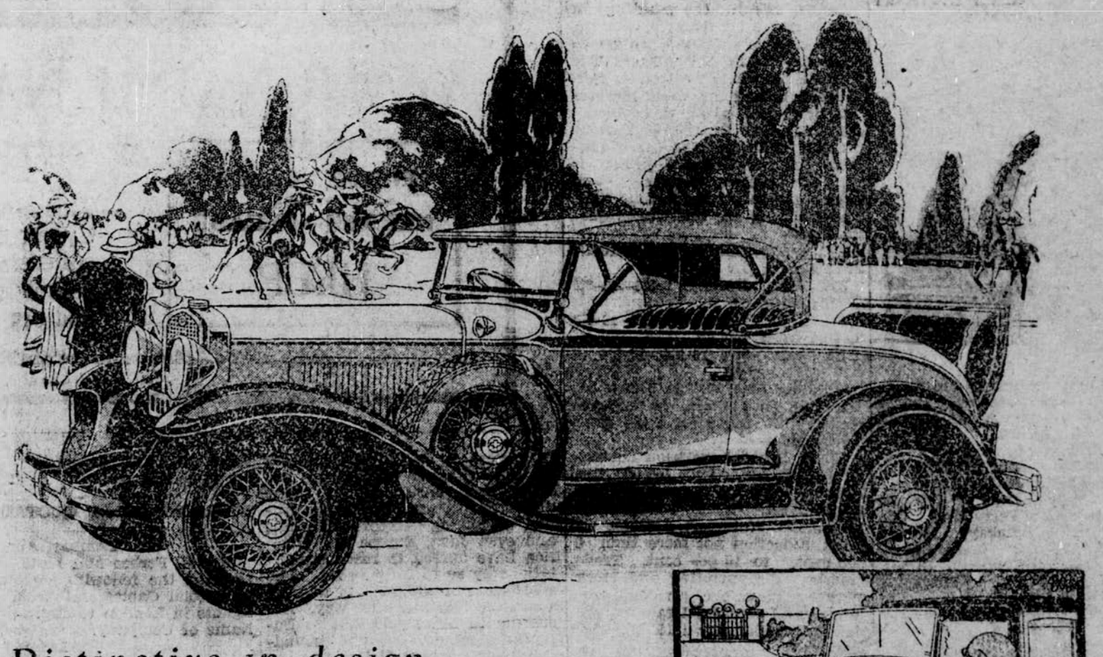
The following "Old Boys" have up to now in succession occupied the Presidential Chair:—

(1) Mr. Noshirwan P. Engineer, Advocate, High Court: (2) Dr. Cawasji M. Mehta; (3) Dr. Ardeshir S. Irani: (4) Mr. Rustom A. Banaji and (5) Mr. Dhanjibhoy T. Engineer (since 1921).

The Union has during the period 1905 to 1930 spent about Rs. 20,000 on the free supply of Text and Prize Books, Spectacles, Medical Relief, Tonics and Milk to the poorer pupils, out of a total sum of about Rs. 27,000, collected as fees from Members, Life Members and Patrons, Interest accrued and as Donations and Proceeds of Charity Performances given from time to time.

Should the funds of the Union receive that substantial support which it well deserves from the philanthropic members of the Parsee community, on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee Celebration, the Management of the Union will be enabled to enlarge the scope and sphere of its present beneficent activities, by immediately taking up the much-deferred laudable scheme of granting loans or scholarships for higher studies to deserving students and for providing Excursion Trips to weaklings residing amidst unhealthy surroundings."

Outstanding Quality and Beauty ...in the New Chevrolet



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The leader in this forward movement has always been the Chevrolet Company, which has progressively built—year after year—cars to a better and better standard. This year's Chevrolet—of outstanding quality and beauty—is distinguished by fine Fisher coachwork, new modern fittings and rich upholstery.

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It promptly cures sore and mattering eyes, itching and watering eyes, and red and inflamed eyes sensitive to light. It relieves headache due to tired or strained eyes. Cures like magic Conjunctivitis (Ophthalmia) from whatever cause and ulcers in the eyes. Stops recurrence of sty. Best remedy for Infants and Adults. In old people cures watering of eyes and clears vision.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
SECRETARY and TREASURER.

Fair Condition Of Early Crop.

POOR PROGRESS.

By CABLE.

The Weekly Government Weather Report for the American Cotton Belt is as under:—

In the South the planting of cotton has been inactive; in the North a little was seeded as far as Arkansas and Southern Texas. The condition of early cotton is fair. Progress during the week, however has been poor owing to coolness.

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARNS.

Cloth & Yarns: The easier tendency of raw material prices is further checking enterprise and buyers generally are marking time. The following are this week's quotations:—

20's Water Bundles 8-3|4—10-1|4 d. this week per lb.

30's Water Bundles 9-3|4—11-3|4 d. this week, per lb.

40's Mule Bundles 11-1|8—13-1|8 d. this week, per lb.

Egyptian 60's 15-3|4—17-3|4 d. this week, per lb.

Middling Ame. Cotton 5.62d.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Farm Board have been liquidating gradually about 500.000 B|s. futures." Think they still hold 1.500.000 B|s. Spots and possibly 500,000 B|s. "futures." Acreage, we think, reduction not more than 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. Trade America disappointing and stock market nervous over dividend prospects and recovery likely to be slow and indefinite until the Autumn."

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 3rd April 1931.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	112500000
Capital Paid up	56250000
Reserve	54000000
Public Deposits	96233000
Other Deposits	71783000
Loans against securities per contra	33330.0
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	11107000
Rupees	93875600

ASSETS

Government Securities	27368900
Other authorized securities under the Act	2647400
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	14979300
Cash Credits	29730300
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3954030
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	3932000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2751b000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	6191000
Balances with other Banks	2123000
	82691400
Cash	11184200
Rupees	93875600

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£519480
Advances and Investments in London	25403600
Cash and balance at other Banks in London	£1839?0

Percentage 13.49.
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

MEMORANDUM
LIABILITIES

Public Deposits Rs. 2299000 Decrease.
Other Deposits Rs. 13491000 Increase.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments Rs. 2789000 Increase.
Loans Rs. 28723000 Increase.
Cash Credits Rs. 3959000 Increase'
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 9668000 Decrease.
Cash Rs. 21424000 Decrease.
Percentage 13.49.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay 3rd April 1931.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 10.

The Sugar Market has remained steady during the week and inspite of big arrivals and very meagre demand, the prices have not gone down but somewhat risen because one well-known Indian Firm is buying good quantity of sugar helping thereby the prices to remain steady and one European House is stocking most of the incoming goods and that too contributes towards bringing about the same result.

Since last two months Russia is dumping Indian Market with her stuff and what will she do in future is not yet known. Mr. Chadbourne is trying to stabilize the prices of sugar but whether his scheme would succeed or not is doubtful. Java finds many difficulties in establishing a system of issuing Export Licenses and even Java, Europe and America have agreed to restrict plantations by 20 to 25 per cent. The question of Russia is a great stumbling block in their way. According to Mr. Leicht the European Acreage sown including Russia is 3005000 Hectares as against 2900000 Hectares last year. These figures clearly indicate how the reductions made by the continent have been offset by an increase in Russia. The news about the postponement of the Chadbourne Conference that was to be held in Paris is also not encouraging.

Coming nearer home, we find that an unusually big stock of sugar has been collected in India and there is hardly any hope of rise in the prices of sugar unless something unknown or unseen happens.

The highest and the lowest rates this week were:—Rs. 12-11 and Rs. 12-10-6 for Java Ready; Rs. 5-1-6 and Rs. 5 for March Shipment; Rs. 12/14 and Rs. 12-12 for B. R. B. Ready; Rs. 12-8-6 and Rs 12-7-9 for Russian Ready and Rs. 4-10 and Rs 4-8-9 for March Shipment (Russian sugar.)

ARRIVALS:—S. S. Cape St. Andrews, S S Elden Park, S. S. Sauger, S. S. Dignitas and S. S. Chelsa of Russian Sugar and S S Pundit of Java Sugar arrived with a cargo of 82523; 47000; 2100; 41000; 53000 and 10040 bags respectively. S S Nizam and S S Sumatra of Java Sugar and one steamer with Russian Sugar are expected to arrive before 20th April with a cargo of about 10000; 30000 and 60000 bags respectively.

STOCK AND OFFTAKE.—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 40,000 bags, leaving a balance of 5,40,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/11 per cwt.
S S Nizam Rs. 5-1-6 per F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 5-1-6 per F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12-14.
Russian Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/8.
Russian Shipment March Rs. 4-9 per F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON

	Bales.
Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1930 to 31st Aug. 1931 (a)	67,243
American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1938 to 9th April 1931 (b)	48,373
American cotton at Sea for India (c)	18,875

KEROSENE RATES BURMA SHELL.

—:o:—

Bombay, Apr. 10.

We beg to give you our rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands of Kerosene: and Petrol.

KEROSENE.

	Per Case Rs. a. p.
Shell cases	9 1 6
Waterlily cases	8 13 6
Firefly cases	8 9 6
	Per Pair
Anchor brand tins	6 13 6
Swastika brand tins	6 13 6
Rising Sun bran tins	6 11 6
Chukker brand tins	6 11 6
Rising Sun brand tins	
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	5 7 6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons.	5 7 6
Swan brand tins	6 3 6
Victoria brond tins	6 3 6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4 15 6
Victoria brand tins Imp. Gallons	6 3 6 / 4 15 6
Rising Sun brand one gallon tins per 8 tins	8 2 0
Chukker brand one gallon tins per 8 tins	8 2 0
Shell and B.O.C. Petrol Ex-kerbside pumps per gallon	1 3 0
Shell and B.O.C. Petrol in two gallon cases	1 4 0

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

Bombay, Apr. 10.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (1 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	99 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	62 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd..	0 15 9
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p.c. Perference	0 6 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	66 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 8 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 5 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 8 9
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd,	1 0 3
Eastern Bank Ltd	5 11 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	110 0 0
Imperial Airwas Ltd. Ord.	0 16 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 p.c. Debs.	84 0 0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	9 2 6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	2 7 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	1 13 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb.	63 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	96 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	102 10 0

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

Notes in circulation 1,60,25,76 Reserve coin and bullion:—In India Silver coin 1,17,06,69, Gold bullion 26,05,70, silver bullion 6,93,26.

In England Gold bullion Nil, Silver bullion Nil.

In His Majesty's Dominions Gold bullion Nil.

In transit between India England and His Majesty's Dominions Gold bullion Nil, Silver bullion Nil.

Securities (purchase price) In India 10,19,51, In England Nil.

BOMBAY WORKERS AND SARDAR BHAGAT SINGH.

A meeting of the workers was held at Worli on Friday last under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Lal Bawta) Union to condemn executions of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades when Sardar Kultar Singh the brother of Bhagat Singh attended it. Mr. R. L. Kandalkar, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union presided.

Mr. Kandalkar paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the martyrs and introduced Sardar Kultar Singh to the workers. He regretted the absence of the mother of Rajguru who had left for Poona.

Sardar Jamaitsingh appealed to the audiance to keep their memory green by ceaselessly continuing the fight Kumar Kasle deaths Kumar Kale and Messrs. Pathare, Kalwad and others the spoke. Sardar Kultar Singh said he was not sorry for losing his brother as he knew that his brother died a martyr to the cause of Indian independence. The anxiety of Bhagat Sing. Rajguru and Sukhdev was only about their cause which they valued beyond their lives. He hoped the workers of Bombay would carry on the struggle against British Imperialism, for which Bhagatsingh and his comrades died.

Mr. Kandalkar said the workers of Bombay knew that Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhadev were fighting for their cause and they would therefore always revere and keep alive their memory. The only fitting answer which the Bombay workers could give was to organise themselves.

HELP

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

FUNDS BADLY NEEDED—PLEASE HELP

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Rai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 4.

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Exceeds ONE CRORE.
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Liberal Policy Conditions.

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Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, *Manager.*
Bombay Branch.

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Treatment makes Old people Young, Rajuvenates the whole system and restores virile Manhood health and beauty. Results similar to Monkey gland supplantation without any of its bad after effects. Cures Spermatorrhoea in young people.

DR. KUSUMGAR, (Homoeopath),
221, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

—:o:—

New Board Of Management.

A meeting of the Provisional Board of management of the Maharashtra High School was held on the 10th April 1931, under the Chairmanship of Dr. H. J. Babha, in the Office of Tata Sons & Co. The Rules and Regulations were passed regarding the constitution of the School, and a governing body was appointed as the executive authority for the working of the Institution.

FOUNDER SACRIFICE.

Dr. Babha said in his speech: You know that the District of Parel is full of the working classes and there has been no provision of English education for them until Principal Kale's foundation of the Maharashtra High School in 1929. The idea of this provision first struck Mr. Kale and he is at the root of this Institution.

He and his colleagues carried on the work of conducting the School without expecting any profit, and during the last five years they were scarcely able to get a mere maintenance. They had to pay heavy house rent and the Science Apparatus and Books for the Library. I am glad to note the courage with which Mr. Kale started his work and the unselfish motives to carry on a High School with the hope to bring the benefits of English education to the working people living in the neighbourhood.

The Board of Management which we have inaugurated to-day will satisfy the Public that all the things will be carried on in a proper way with economy and carefulness. The governing Body will be the real Executive Committee and will look to all the internal affairs as regards discipline and Instruction.

BEARING THE BRUNT.

Dr. Babha then drew attention to the sacrifice made by Mr. N. M. Kale and Mr. B. P. Phatak and the late Mr. Pandit, who bore the whole brunt and were so much devoted to their work that not only did they not get even a bare maintenance but had to sacrifice even their private resources to bring the School into existence.

He therefore proposed from the Chair that these three persons should be called the first honorary patrons of the School. This was only a compliment paid to their perseverance and devotion to the cause of education, the sacrifice suffered by them being something like Rs. 17,000.

This proposition was seconded by Sheth Purshottamdas Jivandas and was unanimously adopted.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

A WARD D. C. C. MEETING.

A meeting of the Council of the 'A' Ward D. C. C. will take place on To-day (Monday) at 9-30 A.M. in the ward office.

TUESDAY: April 14.

Public meeting under the auspices of Nationalist Muslim Party at 6 p.m. at Jinnah Hall. Messrs. Chagla, Mahomed Ali, Mohiuddin Kasuri, Dr. Gour and Mrs. Sayani to speak on "Muslims and Future Constitution," Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding.

FLAG HOISTING IN BHULESHWAR WARD.

Punctually at 8 a.m. (S. T.), Dr. Hardikar hoisted the National Flag at the Bhuleshwar Committee's office at Kalbadevi. Mr. Manibhai Desai gave an account of Dr. Hardikar's service to the nation and requested him to perform the ceremony. Dr. Hardikar in a very brief speech gave history of the National Flag as to how it was adopted by the Congress when Mahatma Gandhi at the Beywada Congress asked the people to see that the honour of the National Flag was maintained at all costs. The gathering despersed after singing "Zanda Uncha Rahe Hamara and Vande-Matram."

The Committee members then went for enrolling members and hawking Khaddar according to the programme fixed.

"SHRI AUDICHYA KHAREDI UDAYA MANDAL.

Mr. [illegible] K. Joshi, President, Shri A. K. U. Mandal, Bombay, writes:

It is hereby informed to all the members of the above Mandal, as well as to Non-members of the Audichya Kharedi Samvay Community, that they should not pay nor send any amount either as yearly subscription or otherwise to any person in the name of the Mandal, other than to Mr. Harilal Chhaganlal Joshi, the Hon. Treasurer of the Mandal, as there is some difference of opinion in the election work of the Managing Committee for the ensuing New Year. Inspite of this warning if any one does so, the Mandal will not undertake any responsibility for such act. It is further informed that the Mandal has no connection whatsoever with the "Kharedi Udaya Patrika No. 9" issued in the name of Shri A. K. U. Mandal, Bombay, on Chaitra Vad 1st, 1987.

MUSLIMS AND FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

To-Morrow's Public Meeting.

The public meeting under the auspices of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch) announced to be held to-day (Monday), has been postponed to Tuesday, the 14th instant, in the Jinnah Hall, at 6-30 p.m. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Moulvi Mohammad Ali, M.A., (Cantab), Moulvi Mohiyuddin Ahmed Kasuri Dr. M. H. Gour, Mrs. Sayani and others will speak on "Muslims and the future constitution."

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

PROPAGANDIST FOR AJMERE AND MERWARA APPOINTED.

Bhai Kotawal of Indore has been appointed as propagandist for the Congress provinces of Ajmere and Merwara on behalf of the All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal. He will carry on the work of organising Seva Dal branches and doing general propaganda of the Dal.

The Provincial Volunteer Boards, the Provincial Congress Committees and their subordinate organisations in Ajmere and Merwara are requested to help Bhai Kotawal.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE IN TROMBAY CHURCH.

Another lecture as announced was delivered in St. Anthony's Church, Mane, Trombay by Prof. Kent, one of the prominent members of the "Young Men Sodality of Immaculate and St. Aloysious, Bombay on "O. L. of Lourdes" illustrated with magic lantern slides.

Such religious instructions illustrated with pictures are assuredly of great interest for the education of ignorant mass of people for they live long in their memory, develop their general knowledge in the religious affairs and finally break the routine of their monotonous life.

The members of the Sodality entrusted with the musical programme helped the audience to spend an evening agreeably.

Rev. Fr. Silva Rosa, Rev. Bro. Guerolla and others villagers took much pains to make the function a great success.

THE NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

To-Day's Azad Maidan Meeting.

The National Week will be concluded to-day, when there will be a mass meeting on the Azad Maidan, at 6 p.m. At the conclusion of the meeting the gathering will form itself into a procession which will march through the principal streets and disperse at Chaupatty.

Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will preside and will also lead the procession.

AKALIS TOUR ON FOOT THROUGH INDIA.

A Contradiction And Warning.

Secretary of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay writes:—

Since the Akali Dal has been disbanded the announcement appearing in the "Chronicle" of 10th instant under the signature of the President of the Akali Dal, Bombay, regarding the tour of one Mr. M. H. Sharaf, a Muslim who cannot be a member of the Akali Dal, and appealing for funds to help him and his other [illegible] comrades, who are all non-[illegible] Sikhs except Autar Singh [illegible] is quite unauthorised and the people are warned against such appeals.

MEMORIAL TO BHAGAT SINGH AND COMRADES.

An Unauthorized Appeal.

(Through the office of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay).

An extraordinary meeting of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay, have been given to understand that Mr. and Mrs. Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh and Partab Singh are collecting money in the name of Akali Dal, which is already disbanded and for the memorial of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev.

The above-mentioned Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay, declares that until now, there is no proposal for the erection of a memorial in the name of the above martyrs or for any other funds.

Jamiat Singh and Pratab Singh are not authorised by Sri Guru Singh Sabha, which the the Central Sikh organisation for Bombay, to raise any funds. If they or any one else have collected any money from any person or any institutions that is on their own responsibility.

If the Sikhs wish to raise funds to erect memorial or for any other purpose they can collect sufficient funds from the Punjab Sikhs, who are rich enough, also it is strictly against the Sikh religion to make any collections for their martyrs from members of any other religion.

B. P. C. C. WARNING AND ENROLMENT OF MEMBERS.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following for publication:—

"Enquiries are made in the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee whether our warning regarding collection of funds does in any way affect the enrolment of Congress Members We have to state in this connection that the work of Enrolling Congress Members or of receiving membership subscriptions is constitutionally in the hands of the District Congress Committee, who have already started doing it. Our warning does not therefore apply to enrolment of Congress members."

Precious Electric Co.

BOMBAY, Apr. 10.

Messrs. Precious Electric Company, Bombay has issued the following for publication:—

"For the information of short-wave amateurs we beg to give you below the latest timings of the above station, operating on a wavelength of 31.28 meters, and making announcements in 6 different languages viz English, French, Dutch, German, Spanish and Portuguese:—

Wednesdays 10-30 p.m. to Thursday 1.30 a.m.

Thursdays 7-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. (specially for India).

Fridays 3-30 a.m. to 7-30 a.m.

11-30 p.m. to Saturday 1-30 a.m. (or earlier).

Saturdays 7-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

Indian Standard Time is indicated in all cases.

Sympathy Costs A Fine.

"They all wanted to see Port Vale, and I think the Port Vale club ought to pay this fine," said Fred Smith, omnibus conductor, of Basnell Road, Milton, Stoke-on-trent when fined 5s. at Hanley yesterday for allowing a 'bus to be overcrowded. Smith said he was a football enthusiast himself, and when he saw the crowd so anxious to see the match he gave way. "No doubt the club will pay if you ask them nicely," remarked a magistrate.

INDIA'S BRIGHT COMMERCIAL FUTURE.

Indigenous Banking And Insurance In The Past.

MR. K. LALBHAI AT MAHARASHTRA MERCHANTS' CONFERENCE.

In the course of his presidential address at the V. Session of [illegible] mber .... [illegible]fwyp cmfwy cmflm the Maharashtra Merchants' Conference held at Malegaon, District Nasik, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai said:—

I consider it a great privilege and honour to have been asked to preside at this meeting representing important commercial and industrial interests of Maharashtra. To-day we are meeting under very special circumstances when the future of India is on the anvil and the world is passing through an economic depression not known for many years past. I know we are meeting to-day under the great shadow of four businessmen from Sholapur executed with undue haste and tried when the atmosphere was surcharged with political heat and bias. This was the first and only occasion when the whole Indian commercial and industrial world stood as one man in appealing to His Excellency The Viceroy for clemency; but this unfortunately was denied.

It is true that we are seriously handicapped in many matters because of the unsympathetic treatment of a Government whose interests are not identical with those of ours; but it is not proper nor would it help us if we were not to recognise and overcome many shortcomings and the inefficient methods adopted by us in transactions and running of industrial Concerns.

ADOPT BUSINESSLIKE METHODS.

Take any single trade and what do we find? instead of doing business with a reasonable profit, the competing firms try to oust others cutting the prices very fine, ultimately forcing themselves to adopt methods which are not desirable. In a western country you will find that even a small dealer has fixed his prices for the stuff that he offers and if you can get it cheaper elsewhere you make your purchases there; but he will not part with his own for a farthing less. If he finds that a particular business does not bring him adequate return, he will give it up and take to some other line, or amalgamate with his competitor; but will rarely sell below cost. In the few years that I have been in business I have come across many an instance wherein people have offered articles below their cost or agreed to purchase or sell materials much below the minimum charges which instead of resulting in any profit would bring them some loss. This they can only avoid by adopting businesslike methods.

SHROFFS AND NATIVE BANKING.

There have been several trades and industries in which the genius of Indian Businessmen and industrialists has been recognised in the past. Take for instance the Banking facilities offered by shroffs. India is a vast country with more than 27000 villages. The western Banking system is not likely to suit its needs nor could it be conducted so cheap as our indigenous shroff business. The Banking facilities offered by the village shroffs in the past have formed one of the great economic national assets. Practically the whole produce of this country is marketted through the assistance of shroffs. Further they are in intimate daily touch with those with whom they transact business and can follow the doings of their clients with a closeness which is denied to the Banks It should be our business and duty that such a valuable banking asset should be properly organised to meet the present day requirements of our countrymen. The impediments in its way, such as the Negotiable Instruments Act, the Bankers Evidence Act and the position of Shah Jogi Hundi now governed by Case Law will have to be reviewed and suitable ammendments made there in for facilitating the working of the shroff system. Probably these will be the matters which will form the pivot of the Banking Inquiry Committee Report.

INDIGENOUS INSURANCE.

Insurance is another important item in the economic life of the country which should be controlled by Indian. In the old days when India was winning laurels for its shipping enterprise and cotton manufactures, this business of Insurance was not only wellknown but was being operated upon very successfully by Indians. Unfortunately with the passing of shipping and cotton manufactures to the hands of foreigners to-day we hardly know that our forefathers did the insurance business on a very extensive scale. The things have come to such a pass that even the few Indian Insurance Companies which are in the field do not get their patronage and support which they are fully entitled to from their own people. The annual drain from this country because of this one item alone runs into several crores. [illegible] it to you, is it beyond [illegible] insurance on co-operative [illegible] tual insurance basis in the small villages and towns of our country and save this great drain? In these days of Swadeshism it is nothing short of a sin to give our insurance to foreign companies.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

It appears to me that there is a prevalent idea that to start an industry you require big capital and large finance. To my mind this is erroneous. In almost all cases big enterprises have come about with small beginnings; for instance in England you have the great soap Manufacturers Messrs. Lever Brothers. They have got extensive works at Port Sunlight. They began about 45 years back on a very small scale and have developed to-day into one of the biggest manufacturers of soap Such has been the case with the Ford Motor Works also. Perhaps many of you have read the life of Mr. Ford and how he began with building a car in the year 1892, and to-day he owns works turning out thousands of cars daily in almost all parts of the world. It is therefore essential that beginnings should be made without hesitation on small scale and the natural resources should be utilised to the fullest extent.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

To meet the modern requirements for fitting up a person for business or industrial career, we shall have to start and re-organise our commercial and technical institutes. The old methods of imparting knowledge with the present day requirements will have to be combined to train persons in different walks of life.

Children's Part In Freedom's Struggle.

AN APPEAL FROM DELHI.

The Children's Club of Delhi is collecting an exhaustive account and pictures of the activities of Vanar Senas, Kumar Dals and Kumari Dals who have rendered useful services during the recent Civil Disobedience Campaign, for publication in a volume. It is hoped all children's organisations, National High Schools and other institutions which have taken part in the struggle for freedom will send in their full reports with photographs, if available to the Secretary, the Children's Club, Naisarak (Roshanpura) Delhi before the 30th April.

The time is soon coming when no businessman will find it convenient to carry on his trade without being properly equipped for it Let us therefore not delay it any longer and see that our sons and daughters receive a fair share of commercial and technical education.

ANOMALIES.

When we have abundantly hydro-electric power to meet the requirements of 500 miles of surrounding districts, the Kalyan Power House was erected at a cost of about Two Crores of rupees, when there are a number of forests all over the country which could easily and cheaply supply the sleepers required for Railways and the Tatas could turn them out in thousands if iron ones are preferred' 100000 tons of English steel sleepers were ordered out: when wagon building works are started in the country, the Railway Board finds out that they had ordered too many in previous years and that they will not require wagons for many years to come. You will notice from this that though discriminate protection may have been proclaimed to be the policy of the Government, even if items like steel sleepers are to be had from outside protective tariff becomes ineffective.

Relieved of political hindrances, given a free hand to manage her finances and lay down her own economic policy, India has a bright future before her. Maharastrians have proved themselves equal to the task in the past, and in the fight for freedom let us assure the President of the Indian National Congress and Mahatmaji of our loyal and enthusiastic support and active co-operation.

BOMBAY CELEBRATES NATIONAL WEEK

Many Congress Members Enlisted

As a special programme for the National Week there was Flag Salutation ceremony in all the seven wards of the city.

Under the auspices of the Girgaon (D) Ward Congress Committee an impressive flag salutation ceremony was performed on the Chowpaty Sands on Sunday morning.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, ex-President of the War Council, unfurled the National Flag amidst cries of 'Bande Matarm' and 'Inquilab Zindabad.' Mrs. Gokhale and Sjt. S. K. Patil made short speeches on the honour and the dignity of the National Flag.

The Guard of Congress volunteers then gave a military salute to the flag. A large number of ladies were present on the occasion.

After the flag salutation the gathering formed itself into a huge procession which passed through the principal streets of the ward and finally terminated at the Congress House where it dispersed after singing 'Vande Mataram.'

AT BHULESHWAR.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar (C) Congress Committee there was flag salutation ceremony at the office of the committee. There was a large gathering present.

Dr. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal unfurled the Flag and made a speech exhorting people to guard the honour of the Flag at any cost. Immediately after the salutation there was a procession which paraded through the main streets of the ward. Congress members were enrolled and khaddar was hawked on the way.

KHADDAR HAWKING.

Brisk Congress work was done on Sunday all over the City. Thousands of Congress members must have been enrolled in a day. The annual feature of Khaddar hawking was also kept up and intensive propaganda was done in this connection.

In the evening there were meetings all over the city where speeches were made by prominent Congressmen in support of the Karachi Congress resolutions.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to an announcement in newspapers from the Desh Sevika Sangh.

We wish to make it absolutely clear to the public and the Desh Sevikas that we were distinctly told by those who approached us that the funds were not required for the Desh Sevikas but for those lady volunteers who were working independently of the sevikas—particularly those who worked in Memon Mohalla.

We have paid the money with full trust in those who approached us. The full accounts of the whole amount have been rendered to us and we feel satisfied with the same.—Yours, etc.,

CHATURBHUJ JIVANDAS,
MOOLJI DAYAL,
VALLABHDAS VASANJI,
and others.

Bombay, April 11.

ENGLAND BOYCOTTS INDIAN PEDLARS

Resentful British Merchants

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

A number of Indian pedlars have arrived in Bolton, and have been selling artificial silk and volle goods of Indian manufacture from door to door. This has naturally annoyed those Bolton shopkeepers who sell similar goods, especially as the Indian pedlars undercut their prices. Already there is talk of the Bolton Chamber of Trade taking up the matter. In fact, before we know where we are we may have Bolton launching out on an economic boycott. Deplorable as this would be in some ways, it would at least serve to illustrate just what an economic boycott is and just what causes it. Lancashire in her present plight has every reason to resent the intrusion of foreign merchants carrying goods which she herself produces. In the same way Indian nationalists resent the sale of Lancashire goods in Bombay. Not having an effective Chamber of Trade, they stand outside shops where Lancashire goods are sold and point out to prospective purchasers the duty of patriotic Indians to buy Indian cloth, just as an indignant Bolton shopkeeper might follow one of these Indian pedlars and remonstrate with any Bolton citizen so little patriotic as to be tempted by his goods. Can Mr. Gandhi have spared time from watching St George's to dispatch these Indian merchants on their way? Can he intend them to illustrate a principle that mere words may [illegible] proved inadequate to explain? It is possible. He is a wily mahatma, fond of exposition by parable. Or it may be that India, in the first flush of her new nationhood, is emulating the methods of our own great Empire. These inconsiderable pedlars, like the Elizabethan traders who after many perils and difficulties were able to buy and sell in India to their own great enrichment, may be called by future historians merchant adventurers, founders of an Empire.

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JUBBALPORE'S TRIBUTE TO VIDYARTHI.

C. P. Hindi C. C. Watching Govt's Conduct.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Apr. 11.

The C. P. Hindi Congress Committee at its meeting had recently at Jubbulpore, has authorised Pandit Ravishanker Shukla to take the necessary steps to see that the Local Government honestly respects the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement, with regard to this province and if necessary to interview the Governor on the subject.

TRIBUTE TO LATE VIDYARTHI.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Jubbulpore was held on the 8th inst. at the "Tilak Bhumi" (grounds), under the presidentship of Pandit Dwarka-Pershad Misra. The "Shradh" day of the departed patriots Bhagat Singh Rajguru and Sukhdeo was observed with due solemnity and speaches were made expressing their sense of pride at the brave and immortalised self sacrifice made by the late Pandit Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthy in rendering dauntless help to the awe-stricken and distressed inhabitants of Cawnpore and prayers were offered for the peace of his soul.

Seth Govindarji—the president of the C. P. Hindi Provincial Congress Committee, since his release from jail has been keeping indifferent health.

KEEP UNITED FRONT

Andhra Woman Leader's Advice

At a public meeting of citizens of Kalyan held under the auspices of the Andhra Association Kalyan with Dr. V. W. Phadke, in the chair, Srimati Vedantam Kamaladevi of Andhra, was presented with welcome address by the Kalyan Andhras.

In the course of her speech she said:—

Mahatmaji unfurling the National Flag means no further compromising with bureaucracy. Mahatmaji's pledge is for independence. Swaraj is for the masses and is to be won by the masses Swaraj is for the poverty stricken.

This is no real truce. We have not won Swaraj. We can never rest until we get Swaraj. This is mere breathing space; an interval between one fight and another. Mahatma has not been defeated. He is not in retreating mood; but when the enemy comes and asks for quarter, Mahatmaji like a generous opponent has given it. On account of truce we are not cast down. We shall ever be ready to lay down our lives for the cause of the country.

EXPECT NOTHING.

We expect nothing from the R. T. C. Freedom is a state which we have to grow into. In the coming fight we should be ready not only to go to jail, not merely to give up property but even to lay down our very lives. Let Mahatmaji have a chance. We know his sincerity. We are pledged to non-violence and to win Swaraj through love.

WEATHER NOTES.

POONA, Apr. 12.

Yesterday's low pressure area lies this morning over East United Provinces, East Central India and Chota Nagpur. It has caused local rain in Kashmir and East and North Punjab with a few falls in northeast frontier Province, Southwest Punjab and west United Provinces. There has also been local rain in Assam with a few falls in Tenasserim, Bengal, Central Provinces and Southeast Madras. Conditions continue unsettled in the South of the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease in northwest frontiers province Kashmir and Punjab, and continue in Assam and thunder showers will extend in Bengal and Southeast Madras.—A. P.

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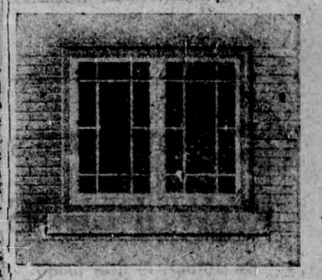

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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 11.

May	10.32
July	10.55
October	10.88
December	11.10
January	11.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 11.

May	10.33
July	10.56
Middling Spot	10.03

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 11.

	Opening.	Closing.
April		5.42
May	5.52	5.46
June		5.50
July	5.61	5.55
August		5.59
September		5.62
October	5.72	5.65
November		5.68
December		5.72
January	5.82	5.76
February		5.80
March	5.90	5.84
April		5.87
Middling Spot		5.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, April 11.

Estimated Spot Sales 3,000 bales.

Sales for Export Nil.

Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 11.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staples)	4.27
Broach, Fine (Good Staples)	4.47
Broach, Superfine (Good Staples)	4.67
Oomra, Good	3.67
Oomra, Fully Good	3.87
Oomra, Fine	4.07
Bengal, Good	3.53
Bengal, Fully Good	3.63
Bengal, Fine	3.83
Scinde, Fully Good	3.68
Scinde, Fine	3.83
Scinde, Superfine	3.98

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 11.

May	8.37
July	8.49
September	8.60
October	8.62
November	8.65
January	8.87
March	8.88
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	9.00

Bangalore—A meeting of Anglo-Indian domiciled European community resolved supporting McCluskie's colonisation scheme authorising Mr. McCluskie to represent them before the Government with a view to securing necessary land and creating a machinery with a view to conduct active propaganda in that behalf.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1931.

BOYCOTT AND KHADDAR.

—:o:—

Not a week has passed since the Gandhi-Irwin settlement was signed but some friend of Lancashire has expressed deep concern at the continuance under the settlement of the boycott of foreign cloth even with picketing where necessary. A number of questions were asked in the House of Commons as to how such a "one-sided" settlement could ever be made and how it would affect Lancashire. Mr. Benn put off all such questions with the reply that it was too early to judge of the effects of the settlement on Lancashire. For a time uncertainty did prevail both in India and Britain as regards the efficiency of the boycott. But the debate in the Commons on the subject in mail week showed that Lancashire continued to feel the force of the boycott. Mr. Hacking, who had initiated the debate, set up a loud wail saying that the boycott was of such a determined character as to hold up in the province of Bengal no less than £1,500,000 worth of Lancashire goods; "that in addition large quantities of goods were held up in other districts as well as in Bengal", that "the operatives (in Lancashire) were fast losing hope of ever regaining their occupation and many had already lost their skill" and that "in Blackburn 70,000 out of 90,000 looms were idle, which meant a loss in wages in a full year of £3,500,000". A prominent Manchester shipping merchant is also reported to have stated in mail week that the boycott was "a dreadful load which had pressed on the Lancashire trade and had almost entirely stopped the import into India of English textile during the past ten months." And now comes a London message dated April 10, to the effect that, according to Mr. John Grey, Chairman of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, "there has certainly been no improvement in business or inquiry from India". The message states further that according to some members of the Association, "the position was worse than a month ago" and "they had been assured by the Indian merchants that the boycott instead of lessening had become more intense."

It is safe to infer from all these reports that the boycott continues to be at least as active now as it ever was and that it is of tremendous importance to Britain and, therefore, to India. Only the purblind would fail to see that importance. The progress of the boycott so far should not dispose a single Congress worker to rest on his oars. Any relaxation now may mean the throwing away of the advantage gained after unprecedented sacrifices. That would be truly a betrayal. The success of the boycott should convince us now more than ever before of the potency of that weapon and should stimulate our efforts to make the boycott even more vigorous hereafter than it was in the past, when workers' attention was diverted to a number of other activities. But the time has now come for all boycott workers to consider the question from the constructive point of view of the production of Indian cloth to replace the boycotted foreign cloth. Any neglect of this side of the question may lead to profiteering and worse on the part of some of our mill-owners and ultimately ruin the boycott. Indian mills by themselves cannot possibly soon replace all the foreign cloth eliminated: but to the rapid expansion of khaddar there are practically no limits. Only, all those who appreciate the special significance of khaddar from the political as well as the humanitarian point of view should resolve to use khaddar exclusively even if it is coarser or costlier than mill cloth. Many of the conventional spectacular conferences may well be repiaced by conferences of workers convened for the express purpose of finding out from past experience, practical detailed methods of intensifying the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar.

ON MR. ZAHUR AHMED.

When the horrible holocaust was going on, Mr. Zahur Ahmad was, unfortunately, much too busy otherwise to visit Cawnpore. But he did not lose more time than was necessary in honourably making up for the omission. Thus it was that having worked himself up to a high pitch of frenzy he gave tongue to the famous brave words at Delhi—and got the applause that he so eminently deserved and his admirers were so eminently worthy of offering him.

It appears, however, that Mr. Zahur Ahmad is not content with the audacious liberties that he took with heroism and valour on the platform of the Delhi Conference. He must, therefore, needs adventure into reckless raids on commonsense and reason also. And we have his statemet to the Press that has been issued from Allahabad. He condescends to bestow on Gandhiji's interview with the "Statesman's" correspondent his second—we had almost said second-hand thoughts. First he ignores—could it possibly have been deliberate?—the main postulate of the interview. The "Statesman's" correspondent insisted on taking for granted that Hindus and Muslims would live under Swaraj on no terms save those of mad hostility. Then he decides that the interview, being "so obvious and self-evident," and having also been interpreted by such an unbiassed person as Mr. Zahur Ahmad, does not require any further apology for being regarded otherwise than in Mr. Zahur Ahmad's light. Having put these minor irrelevancies out of the way, what is more natural than that Mr. Zahur Ahmad should argue a conclusion that was intended to frighten, but has merely resulted in creating amusement.

Having conquered commonsense Mr. Zahur Ahmad proceeds to devote himself to fresh fields and pastures new. But his attempt at artistic and literary dialectics have been disastrous. Of this fact, however, Mr. Zahur Ahmad is mercifully unaware and would remain so. It will, therefore, be idle to suggest to him that the one thing that produces and then nurses communalism and causes friction between the two communities is the system of separate electorates and that, therefore, the "door to peace between Hindus and Muslims which every true lover of the country so earnestly desires" has been "barred, bolted and locked" by the All-Parties' Muslim Conference itself. Mr. Zahur Ahmad also deigns to notice the Nationalist Muslims. Only two words need be said in this connection. However disappointing the beginning, Mr. Zahur Ahmad, given diligent tenacity, may yet benefit by the method of close analysis. Secondly, we deplore the misfortune of Pontius Pilate who asked "Truth! What is truth?" If Mr. Zahur Ahmad had lived in his time, Pontius Pilate would have been supplied an answer by contrast.

ANOTHER WELCOME SETTLEMENT.

We welcome the agreement at last arrived at between Mr. R. R. Diwakar, President of the Karnatak Congress Committee, and the Commissioner, S. D. regarding what was called the economic 'No-tax' campaign in the Sirsi and Siddapur talukas of Kanara District and the Hirekerur taluka of Dharwar District. The exact details of the settlement are not yet available, but it appears from a statement issued by Mr. Diwakar that Government have undertaken to grant suspension or remission of land revenue on a generous scale and to call off repressive measures in the affected areas. On the other hand, such of the landholders as can pay any part of the revenue would make every effort to pay it as early as possible. In fact, already the Commissioner has issued orders to stop all coercive measures, including fines, and Mr. Diwakar has agreed to try to restore normal conditions. The authorities could have spared the people a great deal of anxiety and suffering if they had seen plain facts a little below the surface and without prejudice. However, the people have learnt through suffering the need for persistent organised effort to get their grievances redressed. We trust all concerned will follow the spirit as well as the letter of the settlement. As the ryots themselves are ignorant and ordinarily ill-organised, it is, of course, necessary for Congress workers to help them in all the necessary relief measures.

UNDILUTED AUTOCRACY

—:o:—

Belated wisdom has, fortunately, come to the Talukdar of Vanod and he has rescinded the orders he had issued against Mr. Virchand Bukhabhai Patel and his relatives. Perhaps he realised the potency of the social and economic boycott threatened against him. But the detailed statement regarding the amazing and autocratic 'firmans' of the Talukdar against Mr. Virchand, a young man who had taken part in the Satyagraha Movement in British territory, his father and his brother, issued by Srijut Kalabhai Kothary, Provincial Secretary of the Indian States' People Conference, when the orders were promulgated, emphasizes how although the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement has led to the release of political prisoners in British India, the same spirit of observing the truce does not obtain in certain Kathiawar States. The number of 'firmans' issued by the Talukdar of Vanod indicated that he hoped to rule like a mediaeval autocrat. Young Mr. Virchand was peremptorily ordered to leave Vanod territory, under pain of six months imprisonment. On his refusal to comply with this autocratic order, his simple imprisonment was converted into rigorous and because his father, Sheth Bhikha Varava, intimated to the Talukdar that his son was not under filial dictation, the Vanod Darbar promptly visited on the old man the 'sins' of the son and by another 'firman' issued an order of deportation against him and his younger son Harilal. The 'firman' accuses the old man of the grave charge of not informing the Darbar that Sheth Amritlal Dalpatbhai, Editor of the "Saurashtra", was his guest! Mr. Virchand made a representation to the Agency authorities against the Darbar's order of deportation. This increased the wrath of the Darbar and still another 'firman' was issued. The Vanod Talukdar had also issued orders forbidding entry into his territory of certain persons residing in British India. We are glad he has seen the error of his ways, but is this the way in which these mediaeval autocrats propose to march with the times and respect the elementary rights of freedom of movement and speech? If they persist in this folly they will be raising a hornet's nest above them. If India is to have genuine democracy, it can have no room for autocracy.

Trifles.

I am in a minority of one. I find that none has taken the same sporting view of Sir Ernest Hotson having gone to the Government House as the parting guest of honour stayed to speed the parting host. I am gratified to think that I had thought so.

* * * * *

You see the position has its great advantages. The splendour of isolation is my very own. It is my monopoly which no one has dared to share. The very idea produces a thrill of agonising pleasure.

* * * * *

Add to it the great expectations that I have formed about myself in connection with Government House in general and the King Emperor's Birthday in particular. Oh it's simply glorious. And I am overwhelmed with emotions.

* * * * *

Doctor—or rather Field Marshal-Moonje's reconnoitring operations in Germany have borne fruit. He has reported the amazing discovery that "Germany was organising an army inspite of the limitations on its freedom under the Versailles Treaty".

* * * * *

I understand that M. Aristide Briand although extremely preoccupied with French preparations for the re-occupation of the Ruhr has yet found time to cable his grateful congratulations to Field Marshal Moonje.

* * * * *

And President Doumergue has decided that the last official act which he will perform as the Head of the French Republic will be to present Field Marshal Moonje with the rosette of the Legion of Honour.

* * * * *

"General Rain on the Frontier"
—Press Headline.

I had thought that punitive air expeditions had ceased after playing with a few lakhs worth of bombs.

And I was right. The reference is merely to the gentle rain that drops from heaven.

* * * * *

The South American tour of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George has been a great success. So also the British Empire exhibition in Brazil.

* * * * *

It is, however, not known wher exactly the constitutions of the South American Republics will be amended to include a clause relating to the complete equality of rights and unconditional reciprocity between their nationals and "Europeans-in—" (the blank to be filled up with the names of the States concerned).

"?"

KARACHI CONGRESS FROM WITHIN

UNQUESTIONABLE LEADERSHIP AND IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE.

(BY DR. B. PATTABHI SITARAM AYYA.

At Karachi we learnt for the first time that in Peace as in War we could maintain unity of command. Our experience of 1921 was that when the struggle was at its height people and parties could submerge their individuality, but with the cessation of strife, ambition and ego projected themselves on to the arena. It would easily have been the same at Karachi. With the establishment of truce, the centrifugal forces in the country had abundant scope for asserting themselves, but fortunately affairs took a different course. And the experiences of Karachi showed that on the one hand there was unquestionable leadership and on the other unquestioning obedience. What else would you require for success?

KEEN DISCUSSION

It is not suggested that there were no dissentient voices at Karachi. Whether it was the release of prisoners or the disapproval of violence, whether it was the ratification of the Truce Terms or the fixing up of the delegation, whether it was even the simpler questions of the separation of Burma or the assertion of rights in South Africa, and finally whether it was the formulation of the programme of the Congress or the election of the members of the next working committee there was equal warmth, equal subtelety and sensitiveness shown by the delegates, but equal readiness in the end to accept the previous decisions of the leader assisted by his collegues. We may rapidly review the discussion on each of these subjects.

DISCRIMINATING TRIBUTE

When at the outset in the resolution relating to Bhagat Singh and his comrades, the Congress chose to "disassociate itself from and disapprove of political violence in any shape or form," there was an outburst of feeling from a section of the House, which was carried on to the last point when perhaps the proprieties of the occasion demaded that the solemnity of the evening should not be disturbed by flamboyant eloquence or verbal bravery regarding the alleged insult to the memory of the martyrs. Supposing their own comrades in meeting assembled praised the heroism and bravery and sacrifice of the three departed souls, surely they would not have adopted a formula different to the one passed by the Congress if from the latter the words objected to had been cut out. When, therefore an institution like the Indian National Congress chooses to admire the bravery and sacrifice of these three, it must balance its admiration and the avowal of its cardinal principle of non-violence. When the Congress goes out of its way to admire certain qualities in political assassins, it owes to itself the duty of making it clear that it does so though it does not approve of the cult of political violence that called into play those noble qualities. In the cool shade of reason at any rate, one cannot resist the conclusion that if nothing else, the appeal of Sardar Kishen Singh, the father of Bhagat Singh from the rostrum of the Congress to drop all amendments, should have swayed the judgment of those who nevertheless chose to act otherwise.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS

On the simple question of the release of prisoners, unusual and unnecessary warmth was displayed, but Gandhi is not a man to adhere to his own drafts. He readily accepted, another but it became tame when the list of prisoners yet to be released—though not under the truce—was cut out from it. Let us look at that list for a moment and see how formidable it is. Bareilly Shooting case jrisoners; Ahmednagar Dacoity case prisoners; Conspiracy case prisoners, 1914-15, Babar Akali prisoners; Bilasi prisoners;; Burma conspiracy case prisoners 1915; Jubbulpore Warehouse Picketing case prisoners; Mainpuri Conspiracy Case Prisoners; Manmad Bomb Case Prisoners; Chittagong Armoury Case Prisoners; Deogarh Conspiracy Case Prisoners; Molania Dacoity Case Prisoners; Motihari Conspiracy Case Undertrials; Meerut Conspiracy Case Undertrials; Komagata Maru Case Prisoners; Prisoners of Conspiracy Case of Punjab; Prisoners of Conspiracy Case of 1914-15 Punjab; Detenus of Bengal and Punjab; Bhusaval Bomb Case Prisoners; All convicted under 124-A. before the Civil Disobedience Movement; Mandalay Conspiracy Case Prisoners; Mussalmanpura Bomb Case Prisoners; Dalhousie Square Bomb Case Prisoners; 26. Calcutta Carters' Strike Case Prisoners; Ganjam and other prisoners in C. P. convicted of offences involving violence during the campaign of breaking the Forest Law; Kakori Case Prisoners; General Avari and other Arms Act Satyagraha prisoners; Vinayak Savarkar; Chirner Case Undertrials; Kosi Kalan (Muttra) undertrials; Annapurniah, Kabul Singh, Arjun Singh and Balvant Singh (124-A Prisoners); Delhi Conspiracy Case Prisoners; Sholapur Riot Case Prisoners; Sholapur Arson Prisoners; Political Prisoners in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam (Alluri Srirama Raju rebellion); M. P. Narayana Menon; Exiles including all those persons who have been asked to leave their respective Provinces or are prohibited to re-enter them; Hathiphel prisoners in the Bannu District and prisoners in the political agencies; Karad Prisoners; Mir Shukrullah; Violence cases during the course of the movement; Dinesh Gupta and others; State Prisoners; Malabar rebellion prisoners. India contemplates a Federation of Provinces and States and a single person under-going internment without open trial is alike a blemish on the administraton and a source of distress to the people of India.

INTERDEPENDENT QUESTIONS

The next two subjects were closely intertwined with each other. There was the truce to ratify and there was the delegation to fix up. The personnel of the latter was as a matter of fact fixed up after the conclusion of the Congress by the Working Committee but it was the Congress that invested the Working Committee with this authority. The issues that engaged the attention of the Subjects' Committee were whether the decisions of the delegation should not be ratified by a special Congress and whether the delegation itself should not be appointed by the A.I.C.C. The latter was easily disposed of by saying that the strength was not fixed yet, that the Working Committee itself was going to be elected by the A.I.C.C. and that in any case Gandhi, the leader should be trusted to decide whether he should go alone or accompanied by his colleagues and in the events of his going, how many and whom he should select.

When this was set at rest, the other question was easy to solve To fix up a delegation and say that its decisions must be subjected to the approval of a special Congress is virtually to abridge its powers and discredit its position before the world. In selecting your delegation you must exercise your judgment and pitch upon those in whom you have absolute confidence. If nevertheless they act contrary to the interests of the country, you will always have the remedy of of repudiating their decisions at a Special Congress. This is an inherent right. One Congress cannot bind another. And what is involved in an inherent right capable of leading at the end to a repudiation, need not be anticipated as an abridging restriction demanding at the very outset ratification. It was a matter for gratification that this view prevailed at the Congress. And when the Congress concluded its session the Working Committee with one voice decided that Gandhi should be the sole representative of the Congress.

GANDHIJI'S OBJECTIVE

It is necessary perhaps to explain what lies at the back of this decision. It is not Gandhi's intention straightway to join the Federal Structure Committee. The question of safeguards has become a bone of contention. Speeches in the Commons and the Lords have led Gandhi to demand of the Viceroy a clearing of the situation and the latter's speech at the Chelmsford Club offering full scope for any alternative scheme has met with the full approval of Gandhi. He must therefore meet the full session of the R. T. C. and lay down his terms. What he is immediately anxious to negotiate is not the details of a constitution but the fundamentals of a treaty. That is what the Irish people did. When once this portion is gone through and the principles of transfer of power are agreed upon, the constitution is easily drafted and will be presented to the Parliament for registering. That is the present plan and that explains why Gandhi goes as the sole plenipotentiary. If matters develop to the second stage a full dele-

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

A Fighting University.

Most Universities prepare the young for the prizes of peace, but it was the unique privilege of the Gujarat Viddyapith to prepare its students for what may be called the risks of war, of the non-violent war of Indian independence. Mahatma Gandhi, who presided over the Vidyapith's Convocation on Saturday, could not but feel proud of that privilege. According to the annual report of the Vidyapith, of the 77 students above the age of 16, 65 joined the struggle for freedom, of whom 43 entered jails; and at present 71 students and teachers are engaged in constructive work in different places. To the students of the Vidyapith and through them to the country Mahatmaji gave the warning that if the fight had to be resumed, it would be fiercer than the last. It was practically a warning to the nation to be prepared betimes for war as well as for peace.

A Modest Appeal.

Gandhiji superfluously reminded the public that the management of the Vidyapith was quite economical. In an appeal to the public for funds Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel and D. B. Kalelkar state that the Vidyapith has kept up its work in the villages, has opened new classes to train youths of 16 and upwards for national service and that it is proposed to extend the activities of the Vidyapith to different parts of Gujarat; and for all this work the funds asked for the year are only Rs. 40,000. That is an extremely modest appeal for a Vidyapith with its past record of service and its present undertakings, and we trust that the appeal will meet with full and prompt response. As Gandhiji himself observed in his Convocation address, money spent on national Universities like the Vidyapith is repaid with interest.

Sound Advice.

Addressing Anglo-Indians at Perumbur, Mr. F. T. McCluskie of Calcutta, repeated the warning of the Simon Commission that they should seek fresh avenues of employment. He also did well to remind his audience that the "days of preferential treatment were gone for ever." That Mr. McCluskie's warning is sound does not need any elaborate explanation. But if the days of "preferential treatment" have undoubtedly gone for ever, the fact does not imply that disaster awaits the Anglo-Indians in free India. Indeed, as Mr. McCluskie urged, there would be no need even for safeguards, if only the community co-operated with Indians.

Ignoring the Obvious.

Fuller accounts of the debate in the Commons initiated by Mr. Hacking in mail week reveal two main points that inspired the discussions. The success of the boycott that was carried on by the nation during the last year, has been admitted and all pretences to the contrary—pace Government of India's "Weekly Appreciations"—have been given up. Indeed with regard to the boycott of cloth, Mr. Hacking quoted a telegram from Manchester saying that "the sands are running out in Lancashire and our patience is quickly being exhausted." The other point that has emerged is that the position as regards cloth has been misunderstood either deliberately or unwittingly. Nothing was ignored save obvious facts relating to the boycott of cloth. Every one, even the Secretary of State himself, appeared to be blissfully unaware that the campaign against foreign cloth was ten years old and that "foreign cloth" bore, and still bears, the simple meaning of "non-Indian cloth",—Japanese as much as British and that no compromise on cloth is possible not in the interest of Indian mill-owners but in that of India's poor.

Premier's Self-Praise.

Speaking at the Annual Dinner of the 1917 Club, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald congratulated himself on the achievements of the Labour Government. Self-praise on Mr. MacDonald's part is very natural. To a certain extent it may even be justifiable in a particular sphere. For instance, Labour's record in Foreign Affairs is unversally regarded as admirable. It may not be an exact reflection of Mr. MacDonald's professions when out of office, but even his enemies do not deny him success. His other 'achievement' — India — is more exaggerated than real. The first Round Table Conference was not a "success." It was a failure. But, miraculously enough, Mr. MacDonald has been given another opportunity to succeed. If at the next Conference Labour did justify its own professions, officially repeated from time to time, and its belief "in that mid-Victorian virtue—liberty " then alone would Mr. MacDonald be entitled to congratulate himself. But not till then.

Winnetka Schools And Their Methods

EVERY CHILD HAS TO BE DEVELOPED FULLY ALONG THE BIAS OF HIS SPECIAL INTEREST SAYS WASHBURNE.

A very instructive lecture on Education under the auspices of the New Era School, Bombay was given in the Convocation Hall of the University by Mr. C. Washburne, with Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad in the chair.

Mr. Washburne said:—

The Winnetka Public Schools have for twelve years been organized as an educational laboratory for the purpose of attacking certain fundamental educational problems in a scientific way. Underlying all their experimentation and their regular class room work has been a unified guiding philosophy.

HUMAN RROGRESS.

Every child has a right to live freely, naturally and happily as a child. Every child has a right to a reasonable degree of mastery of those knowledges and skills which he will need as an adult. All human progress depends upon variation; therefore every child should be developed as fully as possible along the lines of his own special interest and abilities. Probably the most urgent need in human society to-day is an intimate realization of the interdependence of man on man and nation on nation; therefore a fundamental purpose of education is the development of a deep-rooted social consciousness in each child.

Continental research is going on in the Winnetka Schools in an attempt to discover what types of activity, what methods of teaching, what kind of curriculum, and what form of school organization will best foster these ends. They have made progress toward it. There has been world-wide interest in Winnetka experiments.

INDIVIDUAL TECHNIQUE.

The underlying principles of the individual technique, in accordance with which the Winnetka Schools have been organized, may be summarized as follows:—First of all, the curriculum is divided into two distinct parts. One part consists of those knowledges and skills in which we are trying to make children like-minded. The other consists of stimuli and opportunities for creative work under social conditions.

We want all children to be able to spell alike. We want all children to get the same answer for a sum in addition. We want all children to have the same notion as to the general locality of Paris. We want all children to have the same person and the same general achievement in mind when we mention Columbus. Since children differ very widely in their ability to grasp such facts and skills, a technique has been evolved to make it possible for each child to grasp them at his own rate. This technique consists of three steps: (1) The objectives, or goals are very specifically stated. They are determined as far as possible on the basis of research as to genuine social needs. They are organized according to the results of observation and research as to what the children at various stages of development can master. They are attainable by every normal child—each child must reach one hundred per cent. mastery of each goal. Subnormal children, of course, have a modified curriculum, the curriculum being modified by the department of Educational Counsel after a careful case study of the child. All other children are expected to reach mastery of each of the objectives.

PRACTICE TESTS.

(2) Materials of instruction have been prepared that are self-instructive and self-corrective. The child can, to a large extent, teach himself each new step of each new process. He practises on each step until he has that step mastered and then goes to the next without waiting for any one else. He corrects all his own daily work and his practice tests.

(3) Complete diagnostic tests have been provided in a number of forms. Two or three forms appear in the child's text material as practice tests so that he may diagnose his own difficulties and assure himself of his readiness for a real test. The other forms are administered by the teacher and corrected by the teacher. They contain, however, no elements that are not contained in the practice tests. Both practice tests and real tests are keyed in such a way as to refer the child to the specific remedial exercises which he needs in order to overcome the difficulties which the tests reveals. The tests are marked only by an indication of where the child will find the necessary practice work in order to reach mastery. A child having missed one test does the indicated practice work, then takes another form of the same test.

CREATIVE ACTIVITIES.

About half the morning and half the afternoon are consumed by the individual mastery of the knowledge and skill subjects. In these, promotion from grade to grade is individual, continues and by subjects. It does not involve any change of class room. The room in which a child sits is determined by his social age—the age of the children with whom he can best associate in the half of the morning and of the afternoon that are left free for group and creative activities.

These group and creative activities are frequently centred around the children's work in social science and literature. They also include, however, appreciation of music, art and literature, self-governing assemblies, playground activities, shop work, the writing, editing, illustrating and printing of a self-supporting school newspaper, and a wide variety of other means for stimulating creative work on the part of the child and for developing in him a social consciousness.

STIMULUS TO CHILD.

The purpose of the group and creative activities is never academic. There is no attempt to teach subject-matter through these activities, although there is necessarily frequent co-relation between the socialized and the individual work. Such co-relation as exists, however is incidental and unforced.

Creative work is a direct stimulus to the child to vary from his fellows. It is the exact opposite of the work for mastery of Knowledge or skill in common with his fellows, although it may make use of the latter or may stimulate it. Variation is essential to evolution schools in the past have not given sufficient time or attention to the need for variation among pupils. In the Winnetka Schools, through creative work, there is an attempt to stimulate variation, originality and intiative.

SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

Too much stress on individualism, however, would make society centrifugal to an extent that would be disruptive. A social consciousness is not seriously needed at the present stage of the world's development. The children are therefore given their creative work to a large extent in a social setting, where each child is contributing his particular ability or interest to the welfare of a group enterprise—dramatizations, discussions, games and group projects of all sorts stand to give this social consciousness.

It will be remembered that as we went around among the rooms in the Winnetka Schools we found no recitations and infrequent class explanations. Class explations have given way to self-instructive materials. Recitations have given way on the one hand to complete diagnostic tests, on the other hand to group and creative activities.

WHAT SOCIETY REQUIRES.

The Winnetka Schools are not a finished product. Rather they are an educational laboratory in which new methods of education are being tried out and the results carefully measured. Scientific research is applied constantly to the various activities in an attempt to discover whether they are resulting in the knowledge or skill or attitude for which they are intended. The detail procedure varies from year to year, even from month to month, as our scientific understanding of education grows.

Through all the experimentation, however, these principles guide the work of the Winnetka Schools:—Every child has a right to master those knowledges and skills which he will probably use in life; every child has a right to live naturally, happily and fully as a child; human progress depends on the development of each individual to his full capacity; and the welfare of human society requires the development of a vital, social consciousness in each individual.

C. P. BERAR SOCIALIST REPUBLIC LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was surprised to read in the "Chronicle" an announcement saying that I have accepted the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the C. P. Berar Socialistic Republic League Conference. I neither know the party nor the organisers nor have I any wish to accept the Chairmanship. The statement therefore is a mischievous one and as such I hope you will be kind enough to give wide publicity to this letter.—Yours, etc.

ANASUYABAI KALE.

INDIA'S DEFENCE

—:o:—

Dr. Mooje Dissatisfied ... With R. T. C. Sub- ... Committee Proposals

In the course of a special interview with the 'Mahratta' of Poona, Dr. Moonje answered as follows some pertinent question regarding India's defence problem.

Question: Are you satisfied with the proposals of the Defence Committee of the Round Table Conference? What changes would you make, so that India would be able to defend herself?

Answer: I am not satisfied with the proposals of the Defence Committee. Though I am prepared to confess that even if these proposals as they are, are honestly given effect to, it will be a great advance on the present position. I have expressed my dissent in no ambiguous language at the proper times and at the proper places. I have clearly stated that as the Conference has agreed to the principle of Indians alone—and not the British Parliament—being responsible for the Federal Government of India, except so far as the provisions for the transitory period are concerned, so the Conference should also accept the principle, that henceforth Indians alone will be responsible primarily for the defence of India. Of course, when the European international obligations will arise, as India has always helped England and the Empire, so England and the Empire will help India, in such emergencies. But it must be clearly and freely admitted that the primary responsibility for the defence of India rests upon Indians themselves. As a corollary to this principle, my next proposal was that all future recruitment for the Commissioned officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force of India, should be made in India from amongst the Indians, though the Government of India shall have power to fill up such of the vacancies by recruitment in England which may not be filled up in India. Of course, this is all subject to the condition of maintaining the same standard of efficiency as in England. My second corollary was that the Minister in charge of Defence and Foreign Relations, who shall be responsible for the transition period to the Viceroy alone and not to the Legislature, should be an elected member of the Indian Legislature, so that during the period of transition, we may have the opportunity of being trained in the British methods of Army-control and administration of Foreign Relations. I may mention another point subsidiary to this that the Government should immediately make arrangements for elementary military training of Indian boys on large scale, so that there may be a steady flow of really first-class material for the Army.

NATIONAL MILITIA.

Question: In view of the Government's reluctance to Indianise the Army, what methods do you think, will be suitable for the establishment of a national militia in India?

Answer: I know that the Government is very reluctant to Indianise the Army. But I equally believe that if Indians were insisting upon it, the Government will have no moral back-bone to oppose it. But the people also shall have to take responsibility in the matter. They must start Military Schools in provinces for the elementary military training of Indian boys. They must press the Government to extend the scope and training of Territorials and the University Training Corps. In fact, for a period of at least 15 to 25 years physical training, drill and rifle-practice should be made compulsory for school-going boys between the ages of 12 and 18. No excuse should be allowed to prevail. A system of short-service Commissions should also be introduced. The Government must find money for it. This is also one of the objects, with which I have been pressing the point, that the Minister in charge of Defence, though entirely responsible to the Viceroy, must be an elected Indian member of the Legislature. In fact, leaders should imitate the Youth movement of Germany and the Balilla and Fascist organisations of Italy. I think, they are eminently suited for introduction in India, adapting them to suit the special conditions. I have been very much impressed by these movements, and I have seen their activities with my own eyes in all details.

MESSAGE TO THE YOUTH.

Question: What is your message to the youth of the Nation?

Answer: My message is, that every boy whether he be a Bania or a Brahman or a so-called untouchable, must be trained "to be a potential soldier for the defence of his country in emergency." No boy can claim to be a patriot, unless he knows that he developed and undergone a training for being enlisted in the Army, either as a rank and file or a Commissioned or a non-Commissioned officer, according to his intellectual capacity.

TRAINING IN NATIONAL SERVICE.

Study Of Historic Revolutions.

AND THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SATYAGRAHA.

In connection with the Swaraj Vidyalaya, which the Gujarat Vidyapith is going to open immediately the Registrar of the Vidyapith sends us the following:

The Vidyapith which is the National University of Gujerat founded by Mahatma Gandhi is not going to resume normal work till peace is restored and Purna Swaraj established. The Swaraj Vidyalaya that is opening on the 16th of this month is a training class for young men of 16 and above anxious to work for the country. The course of Instruction will consist of a series of popular lectures on the subjects mentioned below and a practical course in sanitation and a fairly detailed and practical course in the technique of Khadi. The course is calculated to enable workers to take up village work with khadi as a centre. Students will not be charged any fees but they are expected to defray their own expenses such as boarding etc. The food-bill comes to about Rs. 12/- per month. All instruction will be imparted through the Gujarati language.

The following subjects will form the course of instruction:

1 Political theories and constitution, 2 Indian Economics with reference to Khadi and village organisation, 3 History of the principal revolutions of the world. The French Revolution. The English Revolution, American War of Independence, The Irish struggle for Independence, the Russian Revolution, Revolution: in China and the present revolution in India.

4 The Theory and Practice of Styagraha. 5 General knowledge about the principle faiths current in India. 6 A general study of current literature, 7 Management of crowds, processions and meetings. 8 Elementary Accountancy. 9 Devotional Music and Drill, 10 Sanitation, 11 Carding, spinning and sizing.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We are imitating Europe in adopting a Tri-Colour Flag. China has, I believe, a four or five colour flag, representing its chief ethnic elements:—Chinese, Manchus, Mongalians, Tibetans, and Turkestanis. The Panchavarna is a happier appellation than Tri-Varna. In 1929, I suggested the following flag to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The stripes to be horizontal. In the centre:—a white stripe, to represent Parsees and other minor communities.

Above the white, a green stripe for Moslems.

Above the Green: Red for Christians.

Below the White: Yellow or orange for Hindus.

And below that: Black for Sikhs.

The present flag has gathered round itself much force of sentiment and should not be lightly altered. Further until the Hindu-Muslim or Nation versus Communities problem is solved, it may be premature to think of a a national flag.—Yours, etc.

C. R. REDDY.

Chittoor, April 6.

MYSORE TO HAVE ITS SARDA ACT

—:o:—

Move To Elicit Public Opinion.

BANGALORE, April 11.

The Mysore Government publish a non-official bill, analogous to the British Indian Sarda Act, proposed by Sir Puttanna Chetty, the oldest member of the Mysore Legislative Council, calculated to restrain child marriage in the State. The Government observe. Being social legislation "vitally affecting a very large section of public" they desire to elicit public opinion thereon before taking any further action.—A. P.

AWAKENING IN KATHIAWAR.

Picketing Succeeds.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHRANGADHRA, Apr. 11.

After eight hours' picketing the cloth-merchants have agreed to the terms of the picketing Mandal Sjt. Mohanlal Sanghvi's efforts were fruitful. There is a great awakening among the youths of this place.

The Saurastra Swadeshi Supplying Bureau established here, is going to propagate Swadeshi goods in different places of Kathiawar. The Kathiawar Sewa Mandal will try to lessen railway, postal and general grievances of the public of Kathiawar.

The State has sanctioned 25 of remission of "Bighote" of Brahmin Landlords of Halvad.

SWARAJ MEANS RULE OF JUSTICE

—:o:—

Mahatma's Ideal

"I DO NOT WANT TO DECEIVE ANYBODY", SAYS HE.

AMRITSAR, April 8.

Mahatma was given two addresses to-day—one by the local municipality and the other by the local Congress Committee.

Mahatma Gandhi gave a joint reply in Hindi. He thanked them for their addresses. As his appearance must have shown he said he was not keeping well. Formerly a prisoner of the Government, he had become a prisoner of the nation and had not been able to move from the place ever since his arrival for people had besieged the house. He could not therefore go out to receive the municipal address and sough their forgiveness.

On many matters touched in the municipal address, no reply was needed. There were differences among the communities and settlement could not be reached, but he was trying his best. It was not a task for a single individual; they should all make up their minds that they would not be afraid of each and would not quarrel with each other. If they wanted to live together, the matter could be settled in no time. He could certainly help them if the Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs of Amritsar resolved to live in peace. Their example would be followed by the whole of the Punjab and finally by the whole of India. If what they had said in the address came from their hearts, they should settle the matter among themselves.

Referring to the Congress address, he said the name of the Congress had been raised high in the country. The whole world was looking forward to the Congress to show more strength than it had already shown.

There was no doubt that a settlement had been reached with the Viceroy or with the Government, but they had not yet got Swaraj. He could not say how farther or nearer it was on that account. They should not be deceived nor should they deceive others. They wanted Purna Swaraj or complete independence. He wanted to do everything peacefully and with justice. He regretted that the maintenance of law and order had not been properly used.

AN ACCUSATION.

One accusation had been brought against the Congress. He had seen this in the report of the Muslim League Conference. Continuing he said that the Government had guns and bombs. They had made use of them under the pretext of keeping peace and order. He did not want to say that they had not the strength to oppose the Government, but they did not want to make use of guns and bombs. When it turned to a communal trouble, they stood exposed before the world. He was really pained to read this accusation but leaving this he wanted to say that they wanted to work peacefully and with justice. The peace was necessary. He did not want to deceive anybody. He did not want to make peace because they had not got gun powder. Such a peace was a peace of the weak. Really speaking the law of peace was for the strong. He regretted that in his every presence Hindus and Muslims had started giving slaps to each other. If it had not ended in time, the trouble might have developed on communal lines. Instead of receiving these addressess, he might have received an address of another kind. The Congress had pledged itself to work on the policy of truth. They would not do anything with their hands, nor keep any such thing in their hearts. He knew he could check Hindu-Muslim riots. In Amritsar there were brave people, but they could not pull on by fighting with each other. He requested that all Indians should work together. If the Parsis or other communities were in a minority, they should first feed them before taking their own food. They should not try to snatch food from them.

By Swaraj he also meant the rule of justice.

Mahatma Gandhi once again came out on the balcony to satisfy the eager crowds and then went to his room. He was not allowed a moment's rest throughout the day. Since the evening he was constantly besieged in his private room by ladies who sat out of devotion.

Educating States People For Self-Govt.

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Apr. 10.

The Central India States Workers assembled at Indore decided to organise Madhya Bharat Praja Mandal with a view to educate States people regarding the early establishment of responsible Government in the States. It is proposed to hold Central India States Conference early next month. Those interested are requested to communicate with Mr. S. M. Agarker, Karamvir, Khandwa, C. P.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS IN KARNATAKA

Concessions Granted

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, April 11.

In a statement issued to the press Sjt. R. R. Diwakar, President, K.P.C.C. (Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee) says:—

As a result of negotiations carried on through Sjt. P. R. Chikodi, M.L.C., Belgaum the Commissioner S. D. has issued orders to the respective officers regarding concessions to be granted to the ryots of the three talukas of Sirsi, Siddapur and Hirekar (Kod). Consequently the no-tax campaign which had been started on economic grounds has been abandoned by the ryots. It was not a no-tax campaign as such and was not based on political grounds as that of Ankola was. The ryots pleaded inability to pay this year and prayed for concessions. They were a little organised, this campaign happened to synchronise with the political no-tax campaign in the country, and they were helped by the Congress organisation which was then completely antagonistic to Government. All this conspired to create a strong suspicion in the minds of the officials that the ryots had no real grievances and their so-called economic no-tax was only a garb for a truly political no-tax campaign. If there was not this suspicion and if the ryots had done in normal lines what they did now they would have caught the cab of the officials sooner, because theirs case is really strong.

COERCION AFTER TRUCE

All along they had asked for certain remissions and other concessions. They had sent applications, passed resolutions in Conferences, sent deputations, etc., unlike the Ankola ryots. But all to no avail. Collections began. About 50 per cent of the demand was paid in Sirsi and Siddapur. In Hirekerur (Kod) only 10 per cent was paid. In disregard of all the repeated applications, deputations, etc., even after the truce, coercive measures began. The ryots began defensive measures such as boycott of those who paid and helped attachments, auctions, etc. A fully no-tax campaign developed, irregularities, illegalities, harrasments during attachments exasperated the ryots. The japti officers too got tired.

By the 4th of April about 70 japties and 5 auctions—where only some police and patels were bidders—had taken place in Siddapur; about 50 in Sirsi and some 5 in Hirekerur. But 25 forfeiture notices had been issued in Hirekerur, 6 arrests had been made in Siddapur. A case under section 504 had been launched there. Sjt. Jog, M.L.C., personally visited these talukas between the 4th and the 6th of April and decided to take a weighty deputation of the big local ryots and the Karnataka M. L. Cs. had responded. In the meanwhile Sjt. P. R. Chikodi intervened and the Commissioner after realising the economic distress responded and as a result of it certain concessions were given. On a promise by me to try to restore normal conditions, he issued orders to stop all coercive measures including fines, etc.

THE CONCESSIONS

The ryots have not got all that they wanted. In their opinion even a partial remission is more valuable than whole-sale suspension which means only a debt to be paid next year. But the Government seems to have its own difficulties and a change in the rules is necessary or an appeal even to higher authorities has to be made.

According to the understanding the rice lands in 97 villages in the Hirekerur taluka which have now got remission of the water cess (Rs. 45,649) will have suspension of the land-revenue also according to anewari, the whole being treated as a homogeneous tract.

The gardeners in Sirsi and Siddapur are really in a very bad plight as the Commissioner has recognised and their cases will be inquired into by the Collector and if a general case is made out, the Commissioner who has himself no power under the rules will recommend for suspension of the 2nd instalment to the higher authorities.

The whole matter now stands here and may be taken as closed if both the parties act there is no doubt that they will act—in the spirit in which the understanding has been arrived at. The prosecutions, etc., will be withdrawn and the coercive measures stopped.

GRATITUDE TO MAHATMAJI

Since the incident is now closed I feel it my duty to thank all those who took keen interest in the matter and helped the cause of the ryots. Mr. Jog visited these parts personally at great inconvenience, Mr. Chikodi intervened at the proper moment, and the Commissioner rose above the distrust of the Congress organisation for the time and responded. The Servants of India Society also evinced much interest when we approached them for taking up the enquiry.

Above all Karnatak ryots stand ever indebted to Mahatmaji for having attended to this small affair even amidst his nation-wide preoccupations.

DHARWAR PEASANTS TO PAY UP

—:o:—

Immediate Cessation Of Coercion.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Apr. 12.

In consequence of government's decision to grant partial relief to peasants in Hirekerur, Sirsi and Siddapur talukas instructions have been issued by the organisers to the peasants to pay up unsuspended revenue.

Messrs. V. N. Jog and D. P. Karmarkar interviewed Mr. Hartshorne, Collector of Dharwar and pressed for immediate cessation of coercive measures. The collector promised to consider withdrawal of the case against Nesavi and of suspended village officers. Mr. R. R. Diwakar has gone to Sirsi and Siddapur talukas to see whether relief is granted according to Government instructions.

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SANJIWANI BOOK DEPOT, ALIGARH, U. P.

BEWARE OF AGRARIAN DISCONTENT

Mr. Karanjia's Warning To Indian Commerce

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, while supporting the Resolution on Agricultural Produce at the Fourth Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, at Delhi, in the course of his speech, said:—

The resolution which is assigned to me for being supported relates to agricultural produce, particularly the abnormal depression which is prevalent throughout the world in the prices of the same. This problem of low prices of agricultural produce is not now confined to one country or two or three countries, but extends practically to all the countries in the world. The articles involved are: wheat, cotton, seeds, jute, etc.,—all the principal staple agricultural products. The resolution proposes only one definite course of action, viz., reduction in railway freight, though it must be remembered that the problem itself of the abnormally low prices involves issues over and above this question of railway freight and concerns problems of currency also. The best minds in the different countries are at present devoted to a solution of this fundamental issue, viz., the abnormal depression in prices, and it is no wonder that the Federation also has taken up this question on its Agenda.

CAUSE OF LOW PRICES.

It is argued that if the price level, particularly the level of whole sale prices, had been kept steady, the present difficulties would not have arisen, because the necessity for adjusting money wages to falling wholesale prices would not have arisen. The problem is also largely affected by the silver position on the world.

The problem of low prices is further accentuated in India by the wrong policy pursued by Government with regard to the ratio of the Rupee to Gold, sales of silver and contraction of currency. The fall in prices therefore, in India may be ascribed to world causes and Indian causes. As a result of all these factors, prices of agricultural products have crashed down, and it is our duty to see that our agriculturists are saved from the situation which has arisen. The peculiar economics which are favoured by the Powers-that-be and the non-Indian vested interests have always given an undue importance to the so-called interests of consumers. Whenever any question of protection of an Industry or agriculture comes up these interests of consumers are trotted forward as an excuse for protesting against such measures. As a matter of fact, it is the producers whose interests are to be counted the most and in a country like India where agriculturists number 70 to 80 per cent. of the population, it is but just and fair that their interests should count above all other questions and interests.

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

Agriculturists have been the victims of a vicious circle. While on the one hand the prices of their commodities have fallen to an abnormally low level on account of the world causes accentuated by local conditions, on the other their purchasing power has suffered acutely because of these very causes. Over and above these causes, however, there are factors which have gone a long way in bringing our agriculturists to a state of economic poverty and ruin, and I may be allowed to summarise some of these as under:—

(1) No new and improved methods of agriculture;
(2) No Government aid;
(3) No proper method of marketing;
(4) No improved and scientific method of manuring;
(5) No protection from wild birds, animals and insects; largely due to want of scientific propaganda and operations of the Arms Act;
(6) No proper education suited to the sons of the soil;
(7) No banking facilities and
(8) Heavy indebtedness; etc., etc.

"LAISSEZ FAIRE" POLICY.

When after years of passing through such conditions the agriculturists are suddenly confronted with the present low agriculturists present low prices, they naturally succumb at once, having neither the stamina nor the staying power which can keep up the agriculturists in other countries which are passing through almost a similar situation. Suggestions were made to Government by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and other bodies to take immediate measures for the relief of agriculturists; but on one excuse or another Government adopted merely a "laissez faire" policy and did not take in initiative as was done in other countries. It must also be remembered that the present problem is not merely concerned with the factors I have already mentioned, but there are also sociological factors which need to be taken into account.

A constant and vigilant attention has to be devoted to all these questions so that the interests of agriculturists may not be sacrificed.

FREIGHTS.

One thing which the Federation at present thinks essential for giving relief to the agriculturists is a reduction in the freight rates for agricultural products.

Freights from different agricultural districts to the Ports as also between agricultural districts and main centres of consumption lead one to the conclusion that these rates are in some cases almost as big as the prices of the commodities themselves. No wonder then that the agriculturist finds himself in the unenviable position of being unable to sell his products unless it be at a rate which does not give him even the cost of production. The large amount of agrarian distress in the land and the campaign for the non-payment of taxes, which was started in some districts, were not due to merely political causes, but also to these low rates for agricultural products which left to the agriculturist practically nothing for all his labours and the labours of his family. This is not an unimportant question; it is rather a question of questions, and I should make a strong appeal not only to the commercial community but also to Government to take it up in right earnest and view it from a comprehensive point of view. I hope I shall not be considered a pessimist if I say that the failure of Government and the people to solve this question will result in dire agrarian distress and consequently a strong agrarian discontent which will fan itself into a fire, even if there is a political settlement, unless steps are taken and taken immediately, to cope with it.

FATE OF BEAUTY QUEENS.

The "Osservatore Romano," the organ of the Vatican, denounced recently beauty competitions which it describes as "pagan contests of vanity, nudity and turpitude."

This condemnation was the sequel to the appearance in a Rome newspaper of an advertisement for "girls to participate in beauty competitions at Nice and San Remo."

The advice to possible candidates offered by the Vatican paper was an emphatic "Don't". An account was given of what is termed the "natural end" of those who win these contests.

One beauty queen, it appears killed her husband; a second finished in prison; a third went melancholy mad; and a fourth was found starving in a public garden.

"Moral virtue, which entails sacrifices, counts no longer. Courage has lost its value, and beauty, together with fame achieved on the screen or the revue stage, are what count nowadays."

The consequences of the modern trend, the article concludes, will be seen when the "tricked out, perfumed, conceited dolls, sated with false glory, attempt the tasks of wife-hood and bringing up children. Then alone, if it is not too late, Christian morality and patriotism will pass judgment upon the present attitude of the woman's world towards maternity and civilisation."

B. P. RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

Report For The Year 1930.

The Central Committee of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society have submitted the record of the work done during the year 1930, from which the following extracts are given:

The Society assisted in various ways 388 persons released from the jails in Bombay and the Presidency. Some destitute individuals were furnished with food, shelter and clothing for the satisfaction of their immediate necessities, others anxious to get to their homes up-country were provided with fares whilst every effort was made to assist some to find work or reinstatement in their former professions. The monetary assistance afforded to released prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 440-14-0. With a view to minimise the possibility of abuse of the assistance extended by the Society, all applications for help were carefully looked into by the Agent. But for the inadequacy of funds at their disposal the Society should have helped a still larger number of released prisoners and more substantially too. Unfortunately the public do not by any means adequately realise the need for the work conducted by the Society. It is not merely humanitarian work but a safeguard in the material and moral interests of the community itself. By helping and lifting up our erring brothers and sisters we help ourselves. All who have the misfortune to be inmates of prison are not incorrigible criminals by nature. Sympathy and the necessary assistance at the psychological moment might enable most of them to transform into honest and useful citizens. It is the duty of Society to see that these unfortunate human beings are not denied an opportunity to reform themselves and in consequence turned into enemies of Society. The experience of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society has justified this belief in human nature and in the work undertaken for the benefit of released prisoners.

RECORD OF WORK.

The Society's Agent, as usual, paid daily visit to the Arthur Road Jail and interviewed the prisoners on their release. Each person was afforded such assistance as was found that he or she was most in need of. Those who had nowhere to go for shelter were quartered in the Society's Home at Madanpura, Byculla.

The 388 persons whose wants were attended to by the Society during the year under report include 11 women. 334 were from the Arthur Road Prison, 13 from the House of Correction, Byculla, 15 from the Thana Jail, 14 from the Yeravda Jail, 8 from the Nasik Jail and 4 from other jails in the Presidency.

Classified according to communities, the beneficiaries were:—

Mahomedans 155; Hindus 135; Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians 52; Europeans 28; Jews 5; Parsis nil; others 13.

Their ages varied from 18 to 65; 16 were below 20; 262 between 20 and 30; 70 between 30 and 40; 28 between 40 and 50; 8 between 50 and 60, and 4 between 60 and 65.

It might be mentioned that 165 were first offenders, 170 had two convictions, the remaining 53 had against them three or more convictions. The offences committed were mainly, theft, assault, breach of trust, receiving stolen property, house-breaking, possession of contraband charas, begging in the streets, hawking without license and loitering between sunset and sunrise under Section 112-D of the Police Act.

90 were without any employment at the time of committing the offence for which they were sent to jail.

NATURE OF ASSISTANCE.

A number of released prisoners were, in addition to money paid in cash, provided with food and clothes. A few were assisted to resume their former professions such as hawking, keeping stalls, conducting pan shops or selling fuel. Some were given railway tickets for enabling them to return to their homes in the mofussil or other provinces. The nature of assistance rendered to various released prisoners can be seen from the undermentioned details:—

210 were paid doles in cash; 52 were given food tickets; 11 were supplied with clothes; 82 were provided with food and cash; 25 were provided with passages; 8 were assisted to start their former professions.

52 released prisoners availed themselves of the temporary lodging facilities at the Society's Home. Such persons are generally provided with food tickets also. The majority stay for a day or two, some remain for about a week and there have been a few cases where for special considerations a longer stay has been permitted.

SECURING EMPLOYMENT

It has been possible for the Society to secure employment for 42 persons during the year, as noted below:—

18 were found employment in mills and factories; 6 were found employment in the docks; 4 were found employment in printing presses; 3 were found employment as carpenters; 3 were found employment as fitters; 2 were found employment as salesmen; 6 were found employment as clerks.

FINANCE.

The Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet of the Society for the year 1930 are attached hereto. The total assets at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 58,379-4-9 against which the construction of the Home for the relief of released prisoners has cost Rs. 31,292-12-9, leaving about Rs. 27,000 only as the available Capital Fund of the Society. Whilst the income from this source barely exceeds Rs. 1,200 per annum, the total expenditure during the year 1930 amounted to Rs. 4,411-9-0.

The Committee tender their sincere thanks to all those who have subscribed to the Funds of the Society, in particular to the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities who very generously contributed Rs. 1,500. The Committee are also grateful to the Government of Bombay for sanctioning a grant-in-aid of Rs. 970 which has helped the Society very considerably for conducting their work with greater efficiency.

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria have as usual audited the accounts free of charge and the Committee take the opportunity of extending to them cordial thanks for their good work and assistance.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Meetings have been held at regular monthly intervals during the year.

The Hon. Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont has accepted the Committee's invitation and has joined the Society as a Vice-President in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Amberson Marten. The Committee desire to place on record their sincere appreciation of the keen interest that Sir Amberson Marten invariably took in the affairs of the Society of which he is a Life Member.

Mr. A. W. Phanse of the Social Service League worked as Agent throughout the year and conducted his duties satisfactorily.

KARACHI CONGRESS FROM WITHIN

(Continued From Page 6.)

gation will be appointed but now it is not called for and if instead of one, fifteen should go, they should only complicate the situation. As it is, enormous expenditure is first of all saved to the Congress, secondly all lobbying at the Conference is obviated. Then there will be no fetes and feasts and post-prandial oratory which are highly embarrassing in a matter of business settlement of national affairs. That Congressmen could not always display a due sense of proportion was shown in the discussions relating to the simpler questions of the Indians in South Africa and of the separation of Burma.

QUESTION OF BURMA

We are willing to recognize the right of Burma to self-determination and there our duty ceases. It is for Burmans—apart from the Congress to say how that self-determination has to be worked out. A referandum amongst the Burmese People is the only way to elicit opinion but there are referenda and referenda. The referenda in regard to German South Tyrol and Dantzig were taken under the bayonets of the enemies of the people. It is easy to get a referendum of sorts from the Burmese people by the Burmese Government favourable to itself. Nor is the Government of India impartial. The case for the separation of Burma was conceived by the Simon Commission and hatched by the Delhi Government. It is only the League of Nations that can conduct an impartial referendum but the Congress Resolution has ignored this aspect of the matter and dwelt upon Imperialism, oil wells, and Singapore base which make sonorous reading but eclipse the real issue. In the matter of South Africa the original drafts made a reference to the state of Bondage of India and called upon South Africa to deal with India as she would like to be treated by her if the latter were free. Ah, but this is wanting in pepper and pungency. How dare we say we are still in bondage when we are about to appoint a delegation to the Round Table Conference? This is not mere sneering. An argument was actually advanced to that effect. Gandhi's view point in the original draft is simple. "Look here, dear South Africa, You see we are not as yet free. You are taking advantage of our weakness and are using giant's strength like a giant. Let me put you on your honor. Won't you act as a gentleman and treat India as you would like to be treated by her if she was free."

NO THREAT.

In other words "do unto others as you would be done by" was the text before Gandhi's mind. Instead of this the alternative, asserting India's strength and threatening India's reparisals against S. Africa, was based upon theory of a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye. There was all the difference between a 'satyagrahic' draft and a 'duragrahic' one. In the end compromise was reached when the admission of bondage was cut out and the demand for a threat was dropped. The wonder of the situation was that a man like Tyebjee should have joined the advocates of bravado and bluff. There remains the programme of the Congress and the election of the Working Committee. It was rather surprising that the former should have been sprung upon the Congress. If a member of the A. I. C. C. gave notice of a resolution like that, it would have met with the usual fate attending such resolutions. But at the last moment this was rushed through and the only redeeming feature of it was that it is liable to be revised by the A.I.C.C. in its sobriety and leisure. We need not speculate as to why this subject was brought up so late in the day and driven through with such unrelenting persistence but it is gratifying to note that wiser counsels prevailed in the end and that while prestige had its own due in the passing of a hasty draft, the principle underlying the demand for a balanced and leisurely consideration, had its recognition ultimately and a committee will go into the matter ere long.

STRANGE PROCEDURE.

All that one might say here would be that even if the programme was calculated to win over the left-wing in India and in England, those who sponsored it should have taken their colleagues at least into confidence in the matter from the outset. But all is well truly that ends well. Not less indeed was the agitation that was created by the prepared list produced before the A.I.C.C. which contained the names of the new members of the Working Committee. It is rather strange that the retiring Working Committee should address itself to the task of selecting its successor body, for it involves a ready willingness to commit suicide or a ready submission to homicide on the part of at least a third of the members thereof. Yet the system has worked well, though all those whose names are to be cut off may not display the same measure of stoicism or self-abnegation. While some cheerfully endorse the proposal to cut out their names as conceived in public interest and as betokening the confidence of the leader in their perpetual readiness to co-operate, some there be who nurse a grievance they themselves cannot get redressed, while still others protest against such acts of injustice. The fact is that the Working Committee consists of 15 members of whom five are ex-officio, five are fixtures and five are replaced. Broadly speaking this is correct. The three secretaries—Jairamdas Daulat Ram—the Working Secretary, Dr. Syed Mahmood, the Muslim Secretary and Pandit Jawaharlal, the additional Secretary, the Treasurer—Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and the President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, are ex-officio members. The next group is the group of fixtures: Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Muslim divine, Sardar Sardul Singh the Sikh representative, Dr. Ansari, the Muslim politician, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu the lady representative—these are the fixtures and for obvious reasons the last two were not there last year only because they did not agree with the Lahore resolutions and, therefore, stayed out.

FIVE SEATS; TWENTY-ONE CLAIMANTS.

Then comes the third group of changeables Rajendra Babu, Madhavaroa Aney, Dr. Alam, Messrs. Nariman and Sen-Gupta. No exception can be taken to those names. For a long time Maharashtra has not had representation and Mr. Aney comes in now. Rajendra Babu is too well-known to require justification of his choice at this late hour. Dr. Alam comes in as the Muslim representative of the Punjab in place of Dr. Satyapal last year. Mr. Nariman is the only Parsi taken into the Working Committee after Mr. Bharucha who was Secretary in 1925. Mr. Sen Gupta is there because the Working Committee could not help taking him. Bengal neglected means commotion. South India felt aggrieved at the A.I.C.C. because both its representatives were cut out but their ommission was a vote of confidence in them. Then the two esteemed citizens of Benares—Babu Sri Prakash and Babu Shivaprasad Gupta, were there last year ex-officio and are not there this year as they are not office-bearers. Still Utkal, C.P., Assam, Burma, Northwest Frontier, Andhra, Dravida, Kerala and Karnataka, Bombay (Maharastra) have a grievance. Who can redress it? Only a Mahatma could perform the miracle of dividing five places amongst 21 provinces. He is not to blame if the quotient in each case was only a fraction and not an integer. It is said that it was the last regret of the late Sir T. Madhavrao that he could not divide his legacy between his two sons so that each might get what he himself possessed. Surely under no circumstances would one divided by two yield one each. The problem before Gandhiji was a like one. Only it was not the father that had the mathematical puzzle, but the sons.

INDIA'S UNCHALLENGED LEADER.

When all is said and done, it must be owned that the Karachi Congress was a real marvel—not alone for the magnitude of the task accomplished but for the magnificence of the arrangements made as well as the momentousness of the results achieved. Youth and aged were reconciled not by base compromises, but by the recognition of the fundamental law that it is easy to challenge leadership but not equally easy to replace it. And politics like nature abhors vacuum.

Then the question of secession was easily set at rest by being given a new shape and dressed in new habiliments. Now the formula is that India is willing to enter into partnership with England on terms of perfect equality, provided it is terminable by either party at will. Partnership implies prior equality and that must satisfy all who suffer from an inferiority complex. Rare unity of command and strength have been displayed in acknowledging Gandhiji as the unchallenged leader of India and entrusting to him the delicate task of negotiating fraternity with the Muslims, equality with England and liberty for all.

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"CALL OF PATRIOTISM" TO STUDENTS.

"The Call of Patriotism", was the theme of the valedictory address delivered by Mr. Joachim Alva, to the students of the St. Sebastain's Goan High School, Girmanm, in their School-Hall on Saturday evening. Mr. Abraham, the President of the Sassoon Jewish High School Debating Society presided.

Mr. Alva defined and illustrated the noble and aggressive types of patriotism and said the school-room and play-ground were the finest fields to impart the truest spirit of patriotism to the young, impressionable students. He criticised the present system of education in the country which made national heroes look small in our eyes and glorify the alien plunderers into sublime figures. He concluded by making a special appeal to the Catholic students to play their part in the India of the future by discarding communal considerations and depend for their reward in genuine work for the country.

Mr. Anthony, the President of the St. Sebastian's Goan High School Literary Society thanked the lecturer for his interesting address to the students.

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TESTIMONIALS—It is impossible to print all the testimonials we received during the past years, but we give below only a few recent names. They are of:—Mr. Lala Kankan Lal, Sub-Magistrate, Ganjam; Mr. Abdul Wahed, Dy. Magistrate, Mymensingh; Dr. S. Mandal, B.A., M.B., Calcutta; Mr. C. Pamaj, 1, Middleton Row, Calcutta; Mr. B. Sen, Bar-at-Law, Rangoon; Mr. R. K. Roy, Zamindar Jhikra, Howrah; Mr. K. K. Mustafi, Govt. Khash Office, Midnapur; Maulvi Nur Md., Karuli, Bengal; Dr. B. L. Mallik, Medical Officer, Soheyatganj Basti; Dr. K. V. Purkayastha, Municipal Dispensary, Sylhet; Mr. M. N. Dey, B.L., Pleader and Dr. B. C. Dey, L.M.S., Sirajganj, Pabna; Dr. M. L. Das, Baniboha, Faridpur; Mr. N. Sanyal, M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; Mr. P. M. Sarkar, Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta; Mr. S. Abdul Bari, Headmaster, Joynagar, 24 Parganas, etc., Apply in writing to:—

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What the People Say

CURRENCY REFORM IN AUSTRALIA

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It may interest the readers of the article "Currency Reform" by Mr. J. W. Petawel in a recent issue of the "Chronicle" to learn that in February of this year Premier John Thomas Lang of New South Wales proposed to use "the wealth which Australia can produce in her primary and secondary industries" to issue money against, as it is usually issued against gold.—Yours etc.,

KAMLA NIMBKAR,
(Mrs.) Kamla Nimbkar.
Nova-Goa, April 8, 1931.

A BHAVNAGAR GRIEVANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The marriage ceremony of our H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar, is fast approaching, and in honour of this auspicious day, many preparations are being made. A grand display of girls' activities will also take place on the same occasion.

Our new Head-Mistress of the Majiraj Girls High School has just taken charge of her post, after taking foreign education. She has recently come from England with western views in her head, and is trying her level best to introduce many salutary reforms in the school. She has altogether changed the old prevailing education. Sanskrit and Science have been introduced for the benefit of the girls, intending to Matriculate themselves. The girls are trained to dance and to do the exercises of the Western kind.

Now-a-days she is training the girls for the show on the occasion of the marriage ceremony of His Highness. And in pursuance of the same idea, girls are asked to dress themselves in one white uniform, whether they may be poor or rich. The girls who are trained for the show are asked to put on another kind of uniform with crepe-sole boots and stockings. In short, she is bringing here the western style when our revered Gandhiji is striving hard for swadeshi and to remove the western shackles.

Moreover, from the above, it is quite evident, that, only the girls of rich persons can take part in the show, while the poor girls have to disappoint themselves being unable to afford the expense of the boots and the stockings. Will they not cease to take the least interest in the school affairs? Why should there not be such activities in which almost all the girls can take part in the shows, so that occasion may not arise for the poor girls to feel their poverty.—Yours, etc.,

VASAVADA ARWIND.
Bhavnagar, April 7.

GUN LICENSE REFUSED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much thankful if the following finds space in the esteemed columns of your widely circulated daily journal:—

Recently I had applied for the license of a gun to the District Magistrate, Panchmahals, Godhra and consequently my application was forwarded to several other officers of the district for their opinions. The license was contemplated for self defence as the writer had to often go for canvassing orders for motor cars and had therefore to motor along dense roads. During the course of forwarding opinions, the Taluka Officer recommended me for the grant of the license but the District Police Superintendent, Panchmahals opined that he would not recommend me for this purpose during the Civil Disobedience movement. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate stated that I neither paid land revenue nor income tax and was not a person of status in his opinion and consequently he could not recommend. Eventually the District Magistrate rejected my application. I would make it plain to your readers that I was then not a Congress man and even if I were to be one, the policy of the Congress is of non-violence and the Congress hate the use of weapon. Still the learned D. S. P. could not see his way to recommend a license which was meant for genuine reasons. If according to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the persons of status, for whom there is no definition, need be protected, it seems others should suffer the loss of their persons and property in such circumstances in which they would need protection by possession of a gun.

I shall be obliged to have your readers views on the point whether one is not to be considered a person of status although he is being qualified to serve as Assessor and there is nothing to be pleaded against his reputation.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. SHUKLA,
Proprietor, Godhra Motor Stores.
Godhra, April 7.

AMUSEMENTS PARKS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—For the last few years Bombay is having some trouble or other which has materially affected very much the prosperity and progress of the City. Owing to strikes, riots, boycott etc., commercial circles have been forced directly or indirectly to sustain heavy losses.

Under such circumstances when Bombay is struggling for its way to keep up head and shoulder, and when there is a hue and cry of loss from all quarters, as a consequence thereof when the poor men of the working classes are suffering owing to reduction of wages and unemployment, it passes one's comprehension as to how Amusement Parks and Carnivals manage to spring up in the city to ruin the already low paid poor people. In the Bombay Legislative Council, a good many questions were raised in this connection, and the Government assured that necessary steps were being taken in the matter by the Bombay Municipality. But much to our surprise, instead of putting an end to the already existing ones, the Municipality has given permission to the Diamond Park to invade the Agripada locality which is mostly of poor men of the working classes.

The Diamond Park on Ripon Road has two peculiarities which are sure to ruin the poor. Firstly, admission is free, and, secondly many of the booths are only of different varieties of gambling. I once stepped in and was only horrified to see the poor wage earners playing away their hard-earned cash. In these days of hardship when many of the workers could not maintain their big families with their poor wages, it is nothing but a suicidal policy to allow such parks to exist, as they are greatly detrimental to the well-being of Society which to protect and save from exploitation is the duty of the Government and it is still more so on the part of the Municipality.

I therefore appeal to the authorities concerned to issue orders to close down these Amusement Parks immediately in order to save the poor man's bread.—Yours, etc.,

SYED MAHMED.
Social Service League.
Bombay April 9.

"COMMUNALISM IN SPORTS"

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day I was really very pleased to read the article on "Communalism in Sports" by my friend, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee in the Special Congress Number of the "Chronicle." In it he has strongly condemned the communal spirit which vitiates the sporting activities of Bombay. He has denounced the Quadrangular cricket contests in no uncertain terms. He has advocated the cause of sport on non-communal or cosmopolitan lines. I am thoroughly at one with the principle he has adumbrated. In fact I pleaded for it through my paper, "The Sportsman," nearly two years ago. No less a person than Sir Chunilal V. Mehta supported the then in my views. He also opined that the time had come when communal matches should be given up and matches under territorial basis should be started. Bombay Sportsmen did not give an adequate response to his clarion call. Since then country has passed through a great national upheaval. The bond of fellowship is much stronger to-day than ever before. It is, therefore, high time that we bestirred ourselves betimes and planned our future sporting activities in a thoroughly sporting manner. For "a reputed Cosmopolitan City" like Bombay. Such a consummation should nor be very difficult to attain.

It is a mistake on the part of Mr. Tairsee to say that what is true of Bombay is true for the rest of the country. I know for certain that there are very very few communal sporting institutions in Bengal, and communal matches are rare there. Though belated, therefore Bombay would do well to take a leaf out of Bengal.

Now for Mr. Tairsee, who has been the presiding deity of a palpably communal club like the Hindu Gymkhana for the last half a dozen years, to condemn communalism in sports, is like one talking with his tongue in his cheek' I hope he is really serious this time. If he is in earnest, I daresay he can do a lot to remove this stigma from the fair name of Bombay' As an earnest to his desire, he should throw open the gates of the Hindu Gymkhana to all. If there be any legal difficulty in allowing non-Hindus to become full-fledged members, let them be enrolled even as associate members. If the Hindu Gymkhana gives the lead, I have no doubt but that other Gymkhanas which are more or less in a tottering state, would be too willing to follow them. Now here is a chance for Mr' Tairsee to translate his wish into action.

I know it is very difficult to start a Cosmopolitan club in Bombay especially in these days of financial stringency. But our object will be realised in no distant date if mf above suggestion is worked up from now. I shall be glad to hear what Mr. Tairsee has to say about it—Yours, etc.,

J. MAITRA.

PUBLIC AND LORD WILLINGDON'S ARRIVAL

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—His Excellency Lord Willingdon will soon be here, and I seek the hospitality of your columns to suggest to the authorities concerned, the need for more satisfactory arrangements at the Gateway of India, on the occasion of his public arrival, and the public departure of Lord Irwin.

On the occasion of the arrival and departure of the Commanders-in-Chief a few months ago, the arrangements were very unsatisfactory, not to say disgusting and insulting to the general public, who were kept out, far away from the gateway pavilion, where the addresses, etc., were being read. I quite realise that only a few may gain admission to this select place, but this is no reason why the respectable citizens of Bombay should be made to stand out in the sun on the opposite side of the road, like a lot of outcasts. It is not the question of keeping out the rabble or the riffraffs, but the respectable and welltodo residents of the neighbourhood, who though unable to gain admission to the pavilion, are still entitled to better treatment than they received during the last occasion when they were forced back by a police cordon and had to watch the proceedngs from the opposite side of the road. Surely the police can permit these people to stand on the gateway side of the road, up to say fifty or a hundred yards of the actual pavilion. They are just as loyal and respectable as the big guns inside, and there is no reason why they should be denied the pleasure of watching the proceedings at closer quarters. I hope this will catch the eye of those in charge of the arrangements, and that something will be done to rectify matters. Keep out the rabble and the ragged by all means, but do treat the respectable and welltodo citizens, whether Europeans or Indians, with a little more courtesy and consideration, and remove one of the chief causes of irritation in the public mind.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THEM.

OUR VANISHING LIBERTIES

Mr. Mauritz A. Hallgren, reviewing the following "This Land of Liberty." By Ernest Sutherland Bates. Harper and Brothers. dol. 3 and "What Rights Are Left?" By Henry Alan Johnston. The Macmillan Company. dol.-2, in the New York "Nation" says:—

American liberty is a strange animal. Here are two different views of it that leave the average conscientious reader confused as to whether liberty still lives in this country. According to Mr. Bates, it has been rather effectively done to death by mob justice and by the justice of our law courts. Mr. Johnston, dealing solely with prohibition, finds that personal or human rights still find some protection in the courts, but the citizens must know something of the esoteric ways of lawyers and judges in order to enjoy fully the so-called inalienable rights guaranteed him by the Constitution. An ignorant citizen, he suggests, will often unwittingly sacrifice this protection.

Mr. Bates has on the whole done a brilliant service for the cause of freedom. He has demonstrated in clear and concise fashion the various ways in which the average American has been deprived of liberty of action and liberty of thought. He cites case after case in support of his contention, his exposition ranging all the way rrom a discussion of the Stdition Act of 1798 and the manner in which it violated the First Amendment to lengthy and able comments upon the San Diego mobs, the Mooney and Billings case, the Centralia case, the Barcoski case, the Sacco and Vanzetti tragedy, the Gastonia trials, the third-degree methods of the police, prohibition, and imperialism. His work omits very little that has an important or concrete bearing upon the decline of individual liberty and human rights in the United States.

Despite the excellence of Mr. Bates's work one feels rather discouraged after reading it, not because of the book itself, but because there appears to be no way, without violating their own personal rights, of compelling the hundreds of thousands of legislators, police officers, school trustees, judges, and other petty members of the organized state to read it, and it is to these persons, rather than to the liberals and radicals, that the book should be addressed.

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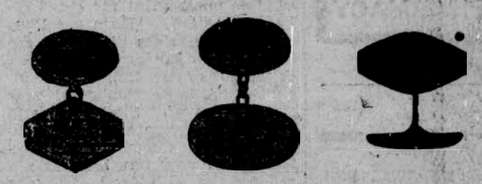

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OUR GENEVA LETTER

Free-Trade On Trial.

(From Our Correspondent.)
GENEVA, March 27.

The surprise sprang by Prof. J. M. Keynes a couple of weeks back by his suggestion regarding general tariff of 15 per cent. on manufactured articles and 5 per cent. on certain raw materials and foodstuff imported into Great Britain only for Revenue purposes has brought into its trail a plethora of protests and reasoned refutations etc. from the Free Trade camp. Almost the whole London School of Economics—Sir W. Beveridge, Professors. Gregory, Robbins, and others have issued rejoinders and challenged the fundamental assumptions of Prof. Keynes that the present distressed economic conditions, unemployment etc. in Great Britain unfortunately cannot be ameliorated save this much to be regretted—nevertheless the only feasible remedy, over and above this Free-trade group of distinguished Economists to true Liberals also have exhibited their traditional love for Free-trade policy. Luckily for the protagonists for this type of 'Protection', the Geneva Commercial Convention Conference broke up last week placing on record that European nations are not yet ready for any sort of concerted action towards lowering of their tariffs, or crying a halt even for a stipulated time. It is significant to note that only 13 States had ratified last year Commercial Conention (Tariff Truce Convention) when the second conference for concerted Economic Action met here in the second of March. The "London Times" commenting on the same, observed that the Conference deserves the fate it deserved though belated. It further expressed a hope that now Great Britain shall be free to adopt such protective tariff measures as may be forced in a way in her national exigency, which will at the same time teach the much needed lesson to other European States who consider England as their favourite dumping ground. At the same time in Geneva the proposals some protective tariff in England synchronizing with much lamented death of Commercial Convention have raised anxious concern and discussion which at the moment of course is only academic in nature.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CUSTOMS UNION.

The proposed Customs Union between Austria and Germany has been the cause of serious outbursts in the French Press. The 'Temps' of Paris along with other papers describe the proposed Union as a flagrant breach of treaty obligations and suspects deep motives of ultimate political union behind this Customs Union. It might be recalled that when Austria obtained loan through the good offices of the League in 1922, the Governments of Great Britain, France and Italy guaranteed the said loan. Geneva Protocol of 1922 has laid it down that Austria shall not be allowed to do any act which would endanger her political or economic independence. The Treaty of St. Germain contains clauses whereby she cannot enter into any Commercial Treaty with any other State whereby any discrimination may be made between countries and keep intact the sanctity of most favour nation clause. Mons. Briand, soon after the text of the Union was available, emphatically opined that the same was clearly against the better spirit of the Geneva Protocol and St. Germain Treaty. Similar protests are reported to have been made for Italy and Czechoslovakia. Great Britain has not expressed any official opinion on the same. "Manchester Guardian" seems to appreciate the necessity of such an economic cooperation. It does not see how purely a Custom Union may lower the political independence of Austria. If so, the "Manchester Guardian" observes the acceptance of Tariff Truce by Austria would involve the same risk. The "Times" in a guarded leader say that the 'stalthy secrecy' with which the two Republics have carried on such important negotiation has unfortunately created great disturbance and anxiety in France and other quarters.

Mr. Henderson, who had been to Paris last week in connection with the Federation of European Union Committee session after consulting with M. Briand made a statement to the effect that the whole question whether or not it is compatible with all Treaty obligations, should be referred to the May Session of the League Council. The German and Austrian Chancellors deny that the union has any other motives save economic ones. They say that the step is a beginning towards the European Economic Union for which M. Briand is working so hard. Anyway it is certain that next few months will be very eventful in European politics.

EUROPEAN FEDERATION SCHEME.

Last week European Federation Committee held its meeting at Paris under the presidency of Mons. Briand. It decided to hold its meeting to consider economic questions affecting Europe etc. a few days before the May L. N. Council meeting at Geneva. It also decided to appoint a Research Economic Committee to be under the League of Nations, to carry on the special problems affecting Europe. The scheme therefore from the start, would be under the League of Nations auspices.

NAGPUR NEWS.

—:o:—

National Week Celebrations.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, April 8.

His Excellency Sir Montague Butler has donated a liberal sum to the Maha Koshala Historical Society of Bilaspur (C.P.) and a large number of the C. P. Ruling chiefs have also promised support. Sir G. A. Griesson, K.C.I.E., the Orientalist, is an honorary member of the above society and the chief organiser is Rai Bahadur Hiralal, B.A., M.R.A.S., a retired Deputy Commissioner of C. P. and a great historian, linguist and an archaeologist. This eminent scholar lately presided over the All-India Oriental Conference held at Patna and under his guidance, the Society is doing very useful work.

A HIGH-HANDED ACTION.

Some time ago the Nagpur Municipal Secretary had dismantled at dead of night, a "chabutra" adjoining a popular Hanuman temple of Sitabaldi. He was consequently voted to be dismissed from the Municipal service, but the Local Government intervened and held that the punishment of dismissal was too severe. It is now learnt that the Municipal members will shortly introduce a resolution recommending suitable punishment for this high handed action. Kirtans, Bhajans and religious discourses are being held daily at this temple in honour of the Hanuman Jaganti. A large number of men and women of Sitabaldi and Dhantoli congregate here daily to hear these discourses. Feeding of the poor has been arranged for the 12th April. The Andhra Mitra Samaj is sparing no pains to make the occasion a success.

INCONVENIENCE TO LITIGANTS

Great discontentment prevails at Seoni (C.P.) amongst the civil litigants owing to the intended abolition of the Court of Sub-Judge. This would mean that the litigants will have to go as far as Harda or Hoshangabad for the cases.

"WE WILL NOT LOWER THE FLAG."

The S. D. O. Basim (Akola) ordered the Chairman of the Shirpur Sanitation Panchayat either to remove the National Flag which is flying over the Government Buildling occupied by the Panchayat or to vacate the building. The Panchayat authorities have decided to vacate the building rather than submit to the humiliating treatment of lowering the National Flag.

THE NATIONAL WEEK.

The National Week is being observed with great enthusiasm at Nagpur. Volunteer processions, burning of foreign cloth, competition in spinning on takli, depressed classes day, women's day and khadi day are some important items on the programme for the week.

A LABOUR-LIBERAL PACT?

Mr. Brockway And I. L. P. Opposition.

Speaking at Rochdale at a meeting of the local branch of the I.L.P. Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, M.P. for the East Leyton Division, said that the conclusion of a Labour-Liberal pact was the logical development of the Government's policy during the last 22 months.

When Labour assumed office it had two alternatives. It could introduce a Socialist programme, as urged by the I.L.P., and stand or fall by it; or it could aim at a long period of office with a compromising policy for which Liberal support would be forthcoming. The Government chose the second policy. In such circumstances there was much to be said for an open agreement with the Liberals rather than a secret and indefinite understanding. Mr. Brockway believed that just as the understanding was now developing into a pact, so the pact would develop before long into a coalition. That would involve the indefinite postponement of a clear-cut struggle on Socialist issues.

The I.L.P. was resolutely opposed to this strategy. The adoption of a self-reliant Socialist policy might mean defeat in Parliament, but an early election fought on a bold policy would be better than the disgrace and electoral disaster in two years' time which would follow timidity, compromise, and failure.

The argument was used that it was essential to retain the Government in office for the Disarmament Conference and the Indian negotiations. But did anyone believe that, even with a Liberal pact, the Government could last another 18 months if it failed to deal with the economic crisis at home? The Indian truce was welcome, but British opinion must advance further if a settlement with the National Congress, the real political force in India, was to be reached. There was a unique opportunity to bring about the co-operation of India and Britain. It would be a tragedy if it were destroyed by hesitation to go far enough in statesmanship and generosity.—"Manchester Guardian."

Protest Against Holding Exam. On Bakr-Id Day ...

(From A Correspondent.)
JHANSI, Apr. 11.

A meeting of the Muslims of Jhansi was held at Bisatkhana Mosque after Friday prayers, yesterday. It unanimously condemned the High School and Intermediate Examination scheme, under which examinees have to give their examination at the time of the Friday prayer and the forthcoming Id-uz-zuha (Bakr-Id day). The meeting hopes that timely steps will be taken to redress these grievances. It was resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor, the Director of Education and the Press.

False Rumours In Mangalore

(From A Correspondent.)
MANGALORE, April 11.

In my telegram to the "Chronicle" I wrote that a mock execution of Bhagat Singh took place. Now it transpires that that report is inaccurate. There were strong rumours to the effect that those boys who were alleged to be responsible for the act were brought to Mangalore, and also a letter, purporting, to be the 'execution warrant' by the alleged 'Viceroy' was found.

The story I gather now, from a Banker of the village, is that it is a fact that a boy of 12 years, son of one Mr. KKainath got himself hanged himself from a tree and committed suicide; that the boy was repeated saying for sometime that he would commit suicide.

Samasat Nagar Cooperative Bank Ltd.

A meeting of the directors of the Samasat Nagar Co-operative Bank Limited was held on the 10th instant; The secretary informed the directors that uptil now 695 shares were subscribed the interest after deducting all expenses amounted to Rs. 197-4-6 the issued capital now being nearly fully subscribed and paid up, it was decided to commence business and to open saving bank accounts and a committee was appointed to consider the loan.

Dacoits Decamp With Ry. Passenger's Cash ...

—:o:—

MYMENSINGH, April 11.

While travelling from Bhairab Bazaar to Mymensingh last night three Saha zemindars, who had with them Rs. 10,000 in cash, were attacked in running train by three youths who were armed with revolvers. On the refusal of the zemindars to part with the cash the intruders used their firearms killing one of the zemindars on the spot and injuring the other two. The culprits jumped out of the train and escaped with the cash.

One of the injured men has been taken to Mymensingh hospital. The other is progressing.—A. P.

Copies Of "The End" Forfeited

LAHORE, April 10.

All copies of a picture entitled "The End" depicting Bhagat Singh and the heads of Sukhdev, Rajguru and Jatindranath Das stuck to a cross with portraits of Motilal Nehru, Tilak and Lala Lajpatrai, as cherubs, showering flowers published by Pandit Ramsaran, picture merchant of Ferozepur has been declared forfeited by the Punjab Government.—A. P.

Sardar Kultar Singh In Poona

POONA, April 11.

Sardar Kultar Singh, brother of Bhagat Singh, and Mrs. Amritkaur Jamiatsingh will visit Poona tomorrow. A public meeting will be held the same evening on Shanwarwada maidan to give them a public reception and to honour the remains of Bhagat Singh and Rajguru. Rajguru's mother will also be present.

"En route" to Poona a public reception will be given to the party at different stations.—A. P.

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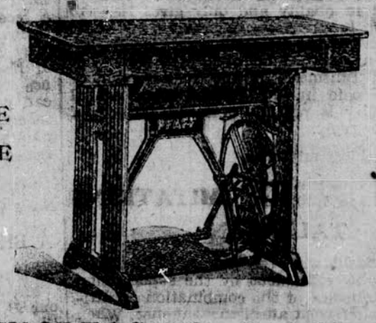

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Karachi Congress' Ideal

STRENGTHENING OF BOYCOTT & SWADESHI URGED

"Swaraj as conceived by the Indian National Congress means the examination of the gross social inequalities and inequities of the present day, and, therefore, it was the duty of the workers and peasants in the country to further strengthen its hand by Loyalty carrying out the behests of the Congress." This was the substance of the speeches dilivered at largely attended public meeting at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, on Friday night. The meeting was held under the auspices of "F" ward District Congress Committee in celebration of the National Week. Sjt. Jenabhai P. Joshi presided, and amongst the speakers were Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Mr. Abdul Rehman Suleman Mitha Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sjt. Meherally and others.

Mr. Jenabhai Joshi explained the significance of the National Week, and how its observance recalled to their minds the Jallianwalla atrocities. That tragedy, he said become the turning point in Indo-British relations. Referring to the Karachi Congress, he said by passing the resolution on the Declaration of Fundamental Rights the Congress had once again demonstrated beyond cavil that Swaraj as conceived by the Congress sought to alleviate the miserable condition of the masses of India. He exhorted the audience to carry on the Congress programme with the same zeal with which they fought the bureaucracy in the satyagraha campaign.

WHAT KARACHI CONGRESS HAS DONE.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar traced the history of the National Week, and said that since that tragedy the Indian people under the leadership of the National Congress had become conscious of their bondage more than ever before. The National Congress, on its part had also been carrying on Freedom's battle. The full play of the Nation's determinations to shake off the shackles of bondage was witnessed during the Civil disobedience movement. It was thus certain that the movement though suspended to-day could never come to a dead stop till complete independence was attained.

Proceeding, Dr. Hardikar explained the resolution of the Karachi Congress, and pointed out that much more had remained to be done. The declaration of Rights edifice of Swaraj would be both. He explained in detail the various clauses of that resolution and their implication, and concluded by saying that they the people should now strengthen their organisation in order to be ready for the battle when it was renewed.

"If the leaders find that they cannot solve the Hindu-Muslim question satisfactorily let them leave it to the youths and workers and peasants of the country, declared Mr. Abdul Rehman Suleman Mitha, who received an ovation when he rose to address the meeting. He referred to the execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades almost on the eve of the Congress. He thought that such conduct on the part of the bureaucracy would create a split in the Congress. But the way the Karachi Congress belied the expectations of those who stood between India and her Freedom was an earnest of their ultimate success.

CONSOLIDATE IN TRUCE PERIOD.

They had to realise that Gandhiji had declared only a truce. The period of truce was also a period of consolidation. They should strengthen the boycott and swadeshi programme, and carry the message of the Congress to every hearth and home. Let every worker and peasant in the country realise, he added, that the Congress fights not for the Swaraj of the classes. Let them know that Swaraj as conceived by the Congress was for the masses, he concluded.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas, Mr. Meherally and Mr. V. H. Joshi then addressed the meeting, after which it dispersed at a late hour in the night.

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Babu J. N. Lal To Issue Statement On Cawnpore Situation

(From A Correspondent.)
PATNA, April 11.

Babu Jagat Narain Lal, general secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, who visited Cawnpore on 7th and 8th inst. in the company of Sriyuts Ashutosh Lahiri and Ramkrishna Pande, Joint Secretaries, Bengal and C. P. Provincial Hindu Sabhas, returned to Patna yesterday morning. He proposes to issue a short statement in regard to the Cawnpore situation immediately.

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THE PUBLIC DEBTS QUESTION

India's Counter, Claims Against Britain

The following is culled from an interesting article which Dr. Tarakanath Das contributes to a contemporary on the question of India's Public Debt and the Congress demand for arbitration:—

The "Daily Mail" (Paris edition) of February 11, 1931, published a despatch from Allahabad which contained Mahatma Gandhi's position regarding India's public debts. This despatch reads as follows:—

"Repudiation is out of question, but arbitration is desirable before an impartial tribunal for the purpose of judging whether particular loans were raised in India's interests. If not, he held, they should become chargeable against British revenues."

The city editor of the same paper commenting on the above statement of Mahatmaji wrote:—

"Gandhi's explanation is in a marked contrast with the resolution of the Indian extremists at Lahore in January 1930. The proposal of "arbitration" on certain loans would not, of course, accord with the terms of any Indian loan issued to the British public."

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

At the outset let this be recorded that some of the responsible statesmen (some of whom who are enjoying pensions from India) and many British publicists, to carry on anti-Indian propaganda and to prejudice British and world public opinion against the Indian nationalist cause, have spread the canard of "repudiation of debts." This propaganda has been very cleverly carried on in the United States and the continent of Europe to spread the impression that Indian nationalists are "bolshevists."

LAHORE RESOLUTION ON DEBTS.

The Lahore Congress resolution on "Indian Public Debt" has been grossly misrepresented by British officials, British journalists and anti-Indian British propagandists. According to the "Times" (London) of January 2, 1930, the resolution on India's public debt, adopted on January 1st, 1930, by the All-India National Congress is as follows:—

"That this Congress is of opinion that the financial burdens directly or indirectly imposed on India by a foreign Administration are such that a free India cannot bear and cannot be expected to bear; that this Congress expresses the opinion that every obligation and concession which an independent India will inherit shall be strictly subject to investigation by an independent tribunal; and that every obligation and concession, no matter how incurred and given, shall be repudiated, if it is not found by the tribunal to be just and justifiable".

This resolution cannot be termed as mere repudiation. It means that only those obligations which will be found to be unjust and unjustifiable by an independent tribunal will be repudiated. The resolution makes it clear that, India has been saddled with unjust obligations, and a free India will not bear the unjust burden. However she will be glad to have an independent tribunal decide which are the unjust obligations.

It is clear that many British merchants, bankers and officials who make living out of India, are somewhat upset at the very thought that India's indebtness and some of the British rights in India might be scrutinised by an independent tribunal, composed of learned jurists from U.S.A., France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Japan and China. The proposed idea of setting India's doubtful obligations to Britain by an independent tribunal would be welcomed by all British statesmen, unless they know that they have robbed India through skilful manipulation of the machinery of administration of India.

ANALOGY OF WAR DEBTS.

In short, 'India is demanding a revision of her public debts'. In making a financial settlement between Britain and India, 'Britain should pay her debts to India, so that there will be ajust adjustment of obligations on the part of India and Britain. In the history of international relations, we find many instances of readjustment of financial and territorial claims through courts of arbitration and claims commissions. In this connection one may point out that the British, French, Italian, Belgian and other governments borrowed money from the United States to carry on the World War. There were definite contracts regarding these debts. However, after the conclusion of the World War all these nations carried on negotiations for cancellation of these debts. The American Government refused to cancel the debts, but modified her just claims by funding the debts at a much lower rate of interest etc. In this case, just claims of U.S.A. have been modified to meet the adverse economic condition of debtor nations on the basis of a nation's ability to pay.

AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND.

The Australian Government borrowed a large sum of money from England, during the World War; and now the condition of the finance of the Commonwealth is such that some of the statesmen are demanding that the Australian debt to British bond-holders must be readjusted on a lower rate of interest—following the policy of the United States towards Great Britain—In fact there is a movement for cessation in Australia on the very question of readjustment of Australian obligations to Great Britain.

It is well-known that France has refused to pay British bond-holders in gold, because she has adjusted her obligations to French bond-holders on the basis of the present French paper currency. Therefore the British bond-holders are receiving only about one-fifth of their former investment in French Government bonds.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

At the present time Anglo-Russian Claims Commission is trying to adjust the financial relations between the two nations. Britain is claiming that the Soviet Russian Government should pay for the Czarist debts and also for the British private property confiscated by the Soviet Russian authorities. In this connection, the Soviet Government has presented a counter-claim of several hundred millions of pounds for the losses caused by the counter-revolutionary expeditions led by the others. It is well-known that the Anglo-German Claims Commissions have adjusted financial obligations between these nations on basis of mutual claims. American-Mexican Claims Commission has solved the financial difficulties between the two nations.

INDIA'S COUNTER-CLAIMS.

From the established principles of international relations, so far as India is concerned, India is not only entitled to investigate every British claim, but India has the absolute right of presenting her counter-claims against the British Government. India's counter-claims might be divided into two categories: (a) the sums that have been unjustly charged to the Indian treasury by the British Government and (b) some of the losses incurred by India through the anti-Indian policy of the British Government.

WHERE INDIA HAS BEEN WRONGED.

It is not my purpose to tabulate India's claim against Britain; but I may suggest some broad outlines which will cover Indian demands:—When the East India Company's Government was taken over by the British Government, India was made to pay for East India Company's bonds and other expenses. This is an unjust charge. India has been made to bear expenses for Britain's various Imperialist wars. These are unjust charges. India has been forced to pay for the British Army of Occupation in India, which is also an unjust charge. At the beginning of the World War, the irresponsible Government of India, made a donation of £100,000,000 from Indian treasury to Great Britain; this is an unjust charge. None of the members of the British commonwealth none of the allies of Great Britain made any donation to Britain. India is the poorest country and why should she be made to donate a sum of £100,000,000, for the British Empire which has acquired new territories, vast sums in reparation account etc., out of the World War. This supposed donation of £100,000,000, (which was appropriated by Britain in 1914) will now amount (at a very reasonable rate of compound interest) more than £200,000,000. Britain's currency policy in India has been a source of serious loss to India. Britain's tariff policy has not only caused serious financial loss to India, but destroyed Indian industries. Britain's shipping policy has done incalculable harm to Indian commerce. "India may legitimately claim that Britain's debts to India should be paid in cash or be credited to India's obligations to Britain." If one considers that the amount India had to pay to the bond holders of the East India Company, is unjust then this item alone, with 4 per cent. compound interest for the past 70 years, would amount to several hundred millions of pounds sterling.

BRITAIN TO PAY INDIA.

When the United States of America won her independence from Great Britain, the latter had to forego much of her financial claims. When the Poles, Czechs and Hungarians asserted their independence, they did not think of bearing obligations of the late Austrian Empire: but a financial adjustment was brought about through an international commission. What the Indian nationalists are demanding is not repudiation of India's just obligations; but what they insist upon is that there must be a revision or re-adjustment of India's obligations to Great Britain. An Indian statesman, who has India's interest in mind, cannot but demand for the necessary revision of India's obligation to Great Britain. "India demands that Britain should pay her debt to India."

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"FINANCIAL STRINGENCY AGAIN"!

NO INDUSTRIAL TRAINING TO DEPRESSED CLASSES YET!

Another Proof Of Solicitude Of "Ma-Bap" Govt. For "Dumb Millions"

The Government of Bombay, in the course of a communique issued on the action that has been, or is being taken by them on the recommendations of the Depressed Classes and aboriginal tribes Committee, state:—

Government in the Political Department have decided not to make a general announcement "that if they are satisfied that the great majority of a caste desire to change their caste name for the purpose of social betterment, they will accept their request and will order the change to be made in future Government records." They will, however, be prepared to consider any request for a change in the name of any caste if the great majority of that caste desire it.

Government have considered the recommendation to classify "Dheds" as "Wankars," and after full enquiry have come to the conclusion that there are no grounds for such a change. The term "Wankar" means a weaver and is not restricted to Dheds alone, as other communities also follow the profession of weaving. In some districts the term "Wankar" is not in use, and there is no general desire for a change in nomenclature.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND "FINANCIAL STRINGENCY"

The recommendation that for electoral purposes Indian Christians, although they are from the depressed classes, should not be entitled to vote in the depressed class constituency has been noted in the Reforms Office for being placed before the Franchise Committee when it visits this presidency.

Owing to financial stringency Government are unable at present to make provision for scholarships for the depressed classes for industrial training.

The recommendations for spreading co-operative principles among them are under the consideration of Government in the Revenue Department, who have consulted the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The question of making the maintenance of a provident fund for their conservancy staffs obligatory on all municipalities has been noted for further consideration.

USURY

The proposal for registration of money-lenders will have to be examined in the light of the orders passed on the report of the Banking Enquiry Committee, which is at present under the consideration of Government in the Finance Department.

Government have called for the remarks of the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Commissioner in Sind and the Divisional Commissioners on the question of grant of disforested lands to depressed classes.

The suggestion for giving more land for these classes will be examined in detail when the Backward Classes Officer is appointed. Meanwhile the recommendation has been brought to the notice of the Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.

Consideration of the question whether the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act should be totally repealed or whether it should only be amended in certain respects has been postponed till the introduction of further constitutional reforms.

The question of the removal of the bar to the recruitment of the depressed classes in the army is under the consideration of Government in the Revenue Department.

The question of the recruitment of the depressed classes in the police department was under consideration in the Home Department before the report of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee was published. Reports received from the various district magistrates and police officers in the presidency indicate that there are already several sub-inspectors in the police force from the depressed classes. The Inspector-General of Police has the matter under consideration and proposes to issue a circular making provision for an increase in the number where possible. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has already appointed a sub-inspector—the first in Bombay City—from the depressed classes. As regards the lower ranks, 65 men were, as stated by the Committee appointed in 1927 and 1928. Since then the number has increased considerably. There are now a number in Nasik, 32 in Ratnagiri and 9 in Kolaba. As regards the extra temporary police enlisted during the last year, no less than 41 from the depressed classes have been enlisted in Nasik since last May, and 11 in Ahmednagar.

HIGHER SERVICES

The remarks of the Committee regarding the employment of the depressed classes in the higher services have been noted.

Effect cannot be given to the suggestion to obtain lists of qualified candidates for clerical posts from amongst backward classes who are searching for Government employment, until the Backward Officer is appointed.

The remarks of the Chief Conservator of Forests have been called for by the Revenue Department with regard to the employment of the aboriginal tribes as Forest guards.

The remarks of the Committee for the employment of the depressed classes and aboriginal tribes in larger numbers than hitherto in the postal services as postmen and runners have been brought to the notice of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

The Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioner of Divisions have been asked to commend the recommendations for housing schemes to the municipalities in their respective jurisdictions.

The Backward Classes Officer, when appointed will be requested to take note of the recommendation to promote emigration of these classes.

The recommendations made by the Committee for furtherance of temperance do not call for any action beyond what has already been taken in accordance with the policy of prohibition accepted by Government.

There is already a rule in the rules regulating the use of public motor vehicles in the mofussil directing that the sale of a ticket or the allotment of a vacant seat to a ticket holder should not be refused on grounds of caste or community. Government have issued a circular inviting the attention of the officers concerned to this rule and requiring that it should be strictly enforced.

DEDICATION OF GIRLS TO TEMPLES

The question of legislation against the custom of dedicating girls to temples was the subject of correspondence with the Government of India before the publication of the report. The Government of India have now decided to postpone the introduction of All-India legislation for the present. It is not considered advisable to undertake legislation applying only to the Bombay Presidency.

Government consider that a rule providing for the polite treatment of the depressed classes is not suitable for inclusion in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. They have, however, issued a circular directing that the principles of proper treatment of the depressed classes and of sympathetic attention to their rights as members of the public should be enforced by all Heads of Offices.

The recommendation that increased and separate representation should be provided for the depressed classes in the Legislative Council has been noted in the Reforms Office and will be placed before the Franchise Committe when it visits this presidency.

The question of providing separate elective representation for the backward classes in municipal boards district local boards, taluka local boards and village panchayats is under the consideration of Government in the General Department who have called for the remarks of the Commissioner in Sind and the Divisional Commissioners.

Orders on the question of the separate representation of the backward classes on school boards have been already issued.

Government have decided to accept the recommendation of the Committee to appoint a Backward Classes Officer who will be charged with the duty of watching over the progress of the backward classes and the aboriginal tribes and of upholding their rights.

The question of the appointment of a Backward Classes Board is postponed till the Backward Classes Officer is appointed.

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Unemployment—Symptom Of Disease Called Capitalism.

CAUSES OF TRADE DEPRESSION.

There Must Be More Equitable Distribution Of Wealth.

There Is Nothing More Tragic Than The Army Of Unemployed Says Jamnadas Mehta In His Address Before The Federation Of Salaried Employees.

The following are excerpts from the presidential speech of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta before the Indian Federation of Salaried Employees at Madras on Saturday.

Mr. Jamnadas pleaded for a more equal distribution of wealth and said the present trade depression was a result of Capitalism, which overproduced goods.

MINIMUM WAGE WANTED

He asked for a minimum wage and fewer working hours. He condemned communism and asked Indian Labour to join hands with the Indian National Congress, as the biggest and the most important political organisation in India.

The Declaration of Rights, he said, did not go far enough to meet the demands of workers for a Socialist programme.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:—

In the main, the problems of the salaried employees are the same as those of the industrial wage-earners. They relate to a minimum wage adequate for the maintenance of the employee and his family, to the education of his children and to leisure sufficient to make life happy and enjoyable. For this reason it is our duty to make common cause with the Trade Unoin Movement in this country to strengthen ourselves by strengthening it. The existing split in the Trade Union Congress must be a matter of great concern to us, and I do hope that as a result of the deliberations of this convention it will be possible to evolve some suggestions for bringing about unity in the ranks of Indian labour. The existing state of things has done untold harm to the cause of workers whether they be in private employ or in public service.

GREAT COMPETITION

The employing class has got the upper hand, and taking advantage of the present depressed condition of trade and industry attempts have been made and are still being made to lower the standard of living of the working classes in the country. The struggle for existence is becoming keener than it ever was. The number of the unemployed seeking work which they cannot find, is very large indeed; and one cannot contemplate without sudder the intense social and economic distress which must inevitably accompany a period of prolonged and wide spread unemployment like the one through which we are passing. At a time like this even those who are able to retain their job are always nervous about its continuity. Every worker lives in mortal dread of getting sacked, and the competition for employment is so great that in order to keep the wolf away he has to consent to smaller salary and heavier work to say nothing of the harsh treatment from his employer.

CAPITALISM RESPONSIBLE

It must not be imagined that unemployment is an accidental or temporary phase. Its intensity may vary from time to time but the capitalist state of society cannot continue to exist without some margin of unemployment: and no solution of the problem will be final and satisfactory which fails to take note of this basic and fundamental fact. Unemployment is simply a symptom of the disease called capitalism; and so long as society is prepared to be run on a capitalistic basis, it will be confronted with the duty of making adequate provision for the maintenance of those who might get shipwrecked in times of industrial crisis.

TRADE DEPRESSION

The problem of unemployment as also the question of wages and houses of work is in the ultimate analysis the question of a more equitable distribution of goods and services. To-day the total national output of goods and services is distributed in a most unfair proportion. A few secure the major portion of the annual wealth produced in a country; this portion is far in excess of what is necessary for any standard of life however high. The result is that these few individuals are enabled to live in laziness, discipation and luxurious vice condemning their fellowmen to a life of incessant toil drudgery and bare subsistence. the savings of the rich after all their wastefull extravagance become accumulated year by year and are invested for the purposes of greater production; when this goes on for a number of years and as the purchasing power of the mass of the population remain stationery, the increased output of goods finds few, if any, purchasers, markets are glutted, stocks of goods increase, machinery of commerce and trade gets chocked and we have the economic phenomenon called "Trade Depression;" while this depression lasts, fresh production either stops or continues at a greatly decreased rate. Factories and workshops cannot and do not work up to their full strength and the inevitable result is cutting down of wages or reduction of staff.

WASTEFUL LUXURY

The longer the period of depression the more prolonged is the unemployment. If the annual dividend of a country were more equitably distributed two results will follow.—

On the one hand, the richer classes will have less to waste on luxury and less to invest in fresh production; and the output of new goods will not increase at the same rate. On the other hand with a more even distribution of the national income the purchasing power in the hands of the rest of the community will be increased; and whatever is produced will be consumed. The demand for commodities will thus remain constant; there will be no excessive production; trade depression will largely disappear; and with it also unemployment, starvation and misery.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD

Force having thus been ruled out for achieving social well-being what is left open is an evolutionary socialism to be achieved step by step by the spread of education and enlightenment, by gradual conversion of the privileged classes, by constant appeal to the higher side of man, by the ballot ox and Parliamentary action. On the whole this method however sober it may appear is more dynamic in results than the endless combats of violent factions. The only hope of mankind from the tentacles of soulless Capitalism is the conscious and willing acceptance of the doctrine of universal brotherhood; where the right to a decent civilized existence will be conceded to every citizen, where the sanctity of human life will be taken as axiomatic, where child life and motherhood will receive the tenderest care from the state and society; where the exploitation of one man by another will be impossible; where production will be inspired not by motives of profit but of service and where the people liberated from the thraldom of Capitalism and assured of an equitable distribution of national wealth will be free to pursue a life of creative joy, cultured leisure and activities for further extending the spiritual heritage of man.

MINIMUM WAGE

A minimum wage of course stands in the forefront of our demands. It is no revolutionary stunt, but a common place even in capitalistic countries. On principle few will be found to challenge it; but to secure it in actual practice will require earnest and unceasing endeavours. Even if the legislatures of the country can be induced to pass necessary enactments it will require a careful satistical inquiry before a definite amount can be laid down as the minimum wage. It will be obvious that the amount will vary according to the nature of the employment as also according to the places for which it is fixed.

FORCED INTO DENS

In a general way however it can be laid down that in large cities like Bombay and Calcutta no man can live a comfortable decent life unless for a family consisting of a husband, wife and two children the total income is at least hundred rupees a month. In the smaller towns and rural areas sixty rupees should be required for the family of a similar size. In the absence of such minimum wage "food, warmth and clothing which are necessary for the mere maintenance of the functions of the body in their normal state cannot be obtained; men, women and children will continue to be forced to crowd into dens wherein decency is abolished and the most ordinary conditions of healthful existence will be impossible of attainment; and brutality, drunkenness, starvation, disease, stunted development and moral degradation will be the ordinary lot of the average man and where a life long but unsuccessful battle with hunger will be rounded by a pauper's grave.....".

WORKING HOURS.

In the recent resolution of the Indian National Congress we have the assurance by the biggest political body in the country that the limitation of the working hours will be a recognised principle. We have also been assured in that resolution of a fairly advanced programme of other beneficent reforms for the working classes. All this was substantially recommended in the Nehru Report and approved by the Calcutta Congress in 1928. But its restatement at this psycological moment is all to the good. I shall not therefore occupy your time by referring to all these important questions except for a few minutes to deal with the evil of unemployment.

THE WORKLESS.

There is perhaps nothing more tragic than the sight of an army of unemployed persons. Able-bodied and willing young men move from door to door knocking for a job which they cannot get. We have not any statistical information about the total number of the unemployed in India. But it will not be an over statement to put it down at four crores. The privations and sufferings of the unemployed can be easily imagined. It is not merely the number of the unemployed whose hardships create such searchings of conscience. The much larger number who have been able to keep their job, live constantly 'on the edge of the precipice and may at any moment be hurled into it." Large masses of mankind live under the shadow of this spectre. The sorrows of millions exposed to want, starvation and degradation ought to make every man swear eternal enmity to the system which renders them possible.

ALLY WITH CONGRESS.

Social and economic reforms will not be complete until the working class gets a substantial control of the conditions of work. In its most extended form this control means an industrial democracy. in place of the present industrial autocracy. Political democracy even with adult suffrage will fail to achieve all that was expected of it untill in the industrial sphere the worker and the producer have a determining voice. An economic federal democracy under a political democracy will make the latter real and living. The future thus visualized could be accomplished by the united endeavours of the Trade Union movement in this country, only if this movement extends its sphere of activity beyond the immediate needs of the workers. For this purpose the working class must enter into close and cordial alliance with the Indian National Congress. I have too often heard bitter complaints about the Congress being a capitalist body; but I have found little or no truth in that accusation. The Congress is what its members make it. It is a thoroughly national body open to every adult without distinction of race or creed and if it is at any time dominated by any particular interest the fault is only of those interests which neglected to take advantage of its influence.

There is in the Congress free discussion, free voting free election; and if the working classes so desire they can dominate its deliberations by identifying themselves with it in the largest possible numbers. There is no excuse for condemning the Congress from outside when the field is open to any one who chooses to work in it. No doubt the Congress does some times go wrong, as it has done in ratifying the so-called truce between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin.

I know and I am sorry to have to confess that the labour to-day has not got one united central organisation, that the split has destroyed the solidarity of the rank and file. But it is still possible to organise a strong and representative delegation out of the three largest labour organisations in the country namely the Trade Union Congress, the Trade Union Federation and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. Each of these bodies must get the right of nominating three delegates if labour is to be properly represented in the R. T. C. I would appeal to the organisations concerned to make this demand as soon as possible. With such a delegation labour interests can be fully safeguarded and the Round Table Conference could be induced to reach decisions that will eliminate, though not completely, the foreign domination over this country.

REORGANISATION OF HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL AND ITS RENEWED ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY AND DISTRICTS

WOMEN TO START WORK IMMEDIATELY BY ENROLLING MEMBERS AND HELPING CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Women's Provisional Organising Committee of the Hindustani Seva Dal for Bombay already announced consisting of 10 names with Mrs. Hansa Mehta, as Chairman and Miss Kisan Dumatkar as Secretary has been given powers to co-opt more members.

THE NUCLEUS.

The Balika, Kumarika and the Sevika units of the Hindustani Seva Dal which have been functioning since the Satyagraha days in Bombay under the captainship of Mrs. Kalyanibai Sayyad in the first instance and later under Miss Kisan Dumatkar will form the nucleus of the Sevika Dal organisation.

This provisional body will appoint Women's Ward Committees to function under its guidance. These committees will take up in their turn the work of organising in their different wards under the direct guidance and supervision of the Provincial Committee. It is very likely that when all these ward committees are finally appointed, the present Provisional Committee for Bombay may undergo some transformation before it begin to function as a permanent Committee.

IMMEDIATE BEGINNING.

The Provisional Committee has, after a good deal of deliberation decided to undertake immediately the following work:—

(1) Enrolment of Balikas, Kumarkas and Sevikas; (2) Training of the above; (3) Congress membership enrolment; (4) Carrying the message of Swadeshi from house to house in the chawls of various wards; and (5) Such other work that may be allotted to them by the Congress organisations.

All those who are desirous of joining the Sevika Dal should see one of the office bearers of the Provisional Committee.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL PROPAGANDIST.

Mr. S. V. Sovani has been appointed propagandist for the Congress provinces of Maharashtra, C. P. Marathi, Berars and Bombay on behalf of the All-India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal. He is at present touring the Nasik District. He will carry on the work of organising Seva Dal branches and doing general propaganda of the Dal.

The Provincial Volunteer Boards, the Provincial Congress Committee and their subordinate organisations in the above mentioned provinces are requested to help Mr. Sovani.

OFFICER'S TRAINING CAMP OF THE HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Secretary General, Hindustani Seva Dal, writes:—

Arrangements regarding the opening of the officers' training camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal in Bombay on May 1, are rapidly progressing. The Organising Secretary of the Dal Mr. K. A. Venkatramayya is experted to return from Bangalore on the 15th. All communications regarding admission in the camp should be made to him direct, C/o., Congress House, Girgaum. His decision will be final in matters of the acceptance of candidates or otherwise.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Since the announcement, a number of people have come to me personally, and have asked me to admit them in this camp. I regret to say that they have not properly understood our previous circular in this connection. This is an Officers' Training Camp for which only those who have been trained and who have had experience will be admitted.

Beginners will have no place in it. For the latter we are intending to start preliminary training classes either in the city or in the suburbs of Bombay some time soon. I hope to make an announcement in the very near future as soon as arrangements are made in this respect.

HOW TO APPLY.

All those who have had training before, but who now desire to get admission in the Officers' Training Camp should send their applications, either through their Provincial Congress Committees or their Provincial Dal Boards. None others will be admitted.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL FUND COLLECTIONS.

In pursuance of arrangements for reorganisation of the Hindustani Seva Dal all over the country, it has been decided to cancell all authorities issued by me, or by Mr. B. G. Lokare, the then Ag. General Secretary, before the 31st of March 1391, for the collection (central) funds for the All-India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal both in Bombay and elsewhere.

Those who have got authority should get it renewed wherever necessary. The public will please take note of this.

LAST NAIL IN COFFIN OF SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

Raja Nawab Ali On Lucknow Conference.

Raja Nawab Ali, President of the All-India Shia Conference, who sailed for England on Saturday, has sent the following telegram to the Maharajah of Mahmudabad:—

"Regret my inability to attend the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party's Conference at Lucknow. I trust Muslims will give proof of the national solidarity by driving the last nail into the coffin of separate electorates. I wish every success to the Conference."

THREE YOUNG MEN ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

Cycle Traced To Rly. Station

MIDNAPORE, April 11.

The son of a local pleader and two other young men, reported to be sons of Government servants, arrested in Calcutta in connection with the shooting outrage have been brought to Midnapore. The arrested men have all been remanded to custody.

The bicycle on whic two young Bengalis were reported to have ridden away, immediately after the outrage, was later discovered in a ditch near Salbani Station, several miles from the town.

It is reported that two railway tickets were issued from Salbani to Howrah at about ten o'clock the same night.

NEW MAGISTRATE ARRIVES.

Mr. J. C. French, new District Magistrate arrived here on Thursday night and assumed charge of the District.

Members of the Town Club consisting of officials and non-officials as well as members of the Local Scout Association have adopted resolutions condemning the outrage upon Mr. Peddie who was their President.—A. P.

MUSLIM NATIONLIST PARTY

Conference At Lucknow

The following letter is being circularised to prominent Mussalmans of India.

You are no doubt aware that a conference of Muslim Nationalists is to be held at Lucknow on the 18th and 19th instant. In view of the most important and far-reaching results of the decisions which may be arrived at with regard to the measure and method of Muslim representation and adequate safeguard of their rights, we earnestly appeal to you to kindly attend the Conference and help it with your valuable assistance.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
Sir Mohamed Ali Mohamed, (Maharaja of Mahmudabad).
Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari.
Maulana Kutbuddin Abdulwali, (Farangimahal).
Maulana Abdul Kadir Kasuri,
Dr. Mohamed Alam,
Dr. Sayed Mahmud,
Mr. Tasaduq Ahmed Sherwani,
Mr. Abdul Majid Khwaja,
Ch. Khaliq-uz-zaman,
Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai,
Mr. Shamshuddin,
Syed Abdullah Brelvi.

CAPTAIN SHOT BY SURVEYOR.

Wound Not Serious.

RANGOON, April 11.

News has been received of an attempt being made in Taungbyin Township, Upper Chindwin, on the life of Capt. G. F. Heaney R.E. by Ali Mohamed, Mahomedan surveyor, who fired three shots; one hitting the Captain but his wound is reported to be not serious.

Details are lacking. Motive of the assault is not known. The assailant escaped and he is believed to be at large with the weapon.—A. P.

MYMENSINGH RUNNING TRAIN TRAGEDY

—:o:—

2 Merchants Killed & 1 Wounded

MERCHANTS SHOT AND ROBBED OF Rs. 10,000

MYMENSINGH, April 11.

When travelling between Bhairab Bazar and Mymensingh last night three Saha merchants of Katiadi, namely, Bhagaban Chandra Saha Roy, Bimal Chandra Saha Roy, and Lal Chandra Saha Roy, who were carrying about Rs. 10,000 with them were attacked in the running train by three young men.

The merchants refused to part with the cash, whereupon they were fired at with a revolver. Bimal who had the money in his possession died instantly and Lal Chandra succumbed to wounds in hospital in Mymensingh this morning. Bhagaban is declared to be out of danger.

ASSAILANTS DECAMP.

The assailants who were aged about twenty-four years each and had spectacles and twill shirts on, boarded the train between Atharabari and Sohagi Stations. Bimal was shot in the chest, Laichandra in the head and Bhagaban in the thigh.

Whole of the money was taken away by the culprits who jumped out of the train and escaped. Passengers who were ordered to keep quiet, later pulled the alarm chain, but the train being non-vacuum did not stop.

TRAIN EMPTIED.

Many of them out of fear jumped out of the train before it reached Shohagi and when it arrived at Mymensingh there were only eight passengers, two wounded men and the corpse of Bimal. The wounded men, it is reported; recognised one of the assailants as belonging to the village of Chatal.—A. P.

SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT BILL

—:o:—

Does Not Satisfy "Brighter Sunday" Advocates.

LONDON, April 11.

There is much newspaper comment on the text of the Bill issued yesterday to deal with the Sunday opening of places of entertainment which provides for licensing by local authorities after consultation of local feeling. Sunday cinemas, concerts and exhibitions but not stage representations.

The reception is not cordial, as the provisions please neither the advocate of "Brighter Sunday" nor the supporters of stricter Sunday observance, but as "The Times" observes, backers of the Bill are entitled to claim that it does nothing beyond legalising what had been accepted before the recent judicial decision based on a seventeenth century act.

The second reading will probably be taken up on April 21 and and amendment to include permission to license stage plays is certain to be introduced.

The Government's intention is to allow the House of Commons free vote on the Bill.—B. O. W.

LATE MR. JAMES PEDDIE

Bengal Governor's Tribute

DARJEELING, April 10.

The following message has been received by the Governor of Bengal from Lord Willingdon.

"I deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. James Peddie. Please convey my sincere sympathy to his relatives."

The following message has been sent by His Excellency the Governor to Mr. Peddie's relatives.

"I ask you to accept my deepest sympathy on the death of Mr. Peddie. His loss deprives Bengal of an officer of proved ability, whose devotion to duty and exceptional personality had won universal admiration."

His Excellency and the Hon. Lady Jackson attended the memorial service to the late Mr. James Peddie at St. Columbas Church, Darjeeling.—A. P.

Madras—It is understood that Government have called for information from District authorities on certain points arisng from non-official accounts in connection with Vadapalli riots and police firing.—A. P.

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